

### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### INSPECTORS

OF THE



Gastern District of Pennsylvania,

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

For the Year 1875.

FEBRUARY, 1876.

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Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

RICHARD VAUX,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
THOMAS H. POWERS,
JOHN M. MARIS,
CHARLES THOMSON JONES.

President of the Board,
RICHARD VAUX.

Treasurer,

JOHN M. MARIS.

Secretary of the Board,
CHARLES THOMSON JONES.

Warden, . EDWARD TOWNSEND.

Resident Physician,
J. W. WHITE, M.D.

Moral Instructor,
REV. JOHN RUTH.

Clerk,
S. SHENEMAN.



## Report of the Auspectors

OF THE

#### STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF

#### PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

AND

House of Representatives

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

#### GENTLEMEN:

The Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pensylvania, as required by law, present to the General Assembly their Forty-sixth Annual Report, for the year 1875.

During the year 1875, there have been 359 prisoners received into this Penitentiary; of these, 314 were white males; 1 white female; 43 black males; 1 black female.

During the same period, 255 prisoners were discharged, viz.: 224 white males; 6 white females; and 25 black males.

Of these 255 discharges, 193 were by commutation law; 42 by pardons; 11 by death; 2 by order of Court; 1 suicide; and 6 by expiration of sentence.

The average daily population during 1875 was 720, and total number for the year 1056.

The cost for light during the year 1875 was \$5570.88. This item cannot be reduced, as it is fixed by the authority of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, and economy in its use is only to be measured by the moral effect it has on the security of the Institution, and the greater certainty of protection. In the year 1874 the cost for gas was \$5866.76.

The cost for fuel in the year 1874 was \$8527.60, and during the last year, 1875, it was \$9916.41. The increase was occasioned by the necessity for fire during the spring of 1875. Each cell in the seven corridors, and the corridors and centre building, are heated by steam, generated in boilers, and conveyed through pipes, the length of which is five and a half miles.

The meat, purchased under the inspection of the Institution as to weight and quality, free from bone, delivered as required, amounted during 1875 to 231,724 pounds, including beef, mutton, and pork. This gives an average of three-fourths of a pound to each prisoner. That portion of the meat, of which the soup is made, is also served with the soup as a ration.

The flour, of which the bread is made, is ground in the Penitentiary of good wheat, purchased at convenient times, at cost price, for cash. This is found to be for the best

interest of the Institution, as the flour in barrels purchased in the markets as sound, was often not such as to make good wholesome bread. A loss is thus saved, and thereby the hygiene of the prison is to a great degree maintained. The total amount of wheat purchased for this purpose during 1875 was 8973 bushels, or equal to 401,212 pounds of flour and 120,668 pounds of bran. On an average population of 720 persons gives, say  $1\frac{19}{36}\frac{2}{5}$  pounds to each prisoner daily.

The gross amount of the labor of the convicts during 1875 was \$22,902.95. The sum credited to the thirty-one counties having convicts during 1875, on account of county bills for support, was \$20,784.32, the difference being paid to individual convicts for over-work [made by them in excess of their tasks], for support of their families, or for their own use at the expiration of their sentence. It is to be observed that the whole number of prisoners in the Penitentiary during 1875 was 1056. The whole number of counties comprising the Eastern District being thirty-three, as by act of the Legislature, approved April 27th, 1871, fully appears. The per annum cost per capita, for each convict was, say, 31 cents a day.

There are 8549 books in the prison library. During the year 1875 there were distributed to the prisoners 45,129 volumes, or 65 books to each prisoner requesting them. The number of printed pages of tracts distributed was about 40,000, and, in addition, 15,000 papers. There were 363 religious services held during 1875, of which some were accompanied with sacred music.

The number of letters written by the prisoners during 1875, and sent from the Penitentiary to their direction, was 8000, and 8944 were received by the prisoners.

The number of persons who visited prisoners during 1875, on special permits, amounted in the total to 1000,

and the number who visited the Institution on general admission tickets, was 10,930.

The Inspectors have devolved on the undersigned the duty of making to the General Assembly the exhibits as to the condition of the Institution, and giving such other information and suggestions as relate to the important questions connected with crime, its causes, prevention, and punishment. This information the undersigned have presented in the form of tabulated statistics, thus grouping correlative facts as to the whole prison population for the year 1875, and the characteristics of each individual prisoner. It will be observed that these statistics not only comprise the admitted population for the past year, but also the whole number in the Institution.

A comparison can thus be made between the population received, and the population remaining over from the preceding years. These statistical tables are yearly becoming of great value. A critical examination of them will, it is believed, justify this remark. They are intended to be part of this report, as contemplated by the spirit of the act of Assembly requiring this annual statement.

The study of systems of convict discipline and punishment is of such growing importance, and the deep interest States and nations are now manifesting in it, that a duty is imposed on those who can present reasonably well-authenticated facts, to contribute them for the use of the investigators of these subjects, that a clearer understanding may be obtained of the questions involved. It is a great misfortune that these statistics are not based on a uniform standard or model, so that in all prisons, in all the States, those who are now engaged in examining the two systems of convict punishment, which are generally regarded as antagonistic in principle and administration, may have the photograph, as it were, of their operation, results, and effects.

With the exception of the State Penitentiary for the Western District, and the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, there are no statistics presented on a basis which permits easy comparison, and which gives an exhaustive report on the same general plan, of the actual yearly effects of the system of prison discipline administered, as that adopted in the reports of these Pennsylvania Penitentiaries.

This occasion is taken to invite the notice of the authorities governing Prisons and Penitentiaries in this State, and in all the States, to the necessity for a concerted movement from themselves, and of themselves, to remedy this defect, or want, or omission in the statistics each institution annually presents.

If the Prison Congress, which is to meet next year, would devote some time to the consideration of this subject, and indite a formulary or formularies for all the prisons and penitentiaries, to be adopted by each, and the information therein required to be supplied by each, and thus made general as to all, the most decided advantages would be obtained, and the study of Penitentiary systems would be made, better to reach a practical public good.

The statistical information to be found in this report of the undersigned is claimed to be important, so far as it relates to the few individuals in the custody of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The urgency with which the undersigned call the attention of the authorities of all the Prisons and Penitentiaries in the States of the United States to this subject, is stimulated by the consideration of the paucity of like statistical knowledge now accessible, by which to compare, and test, those facts, the statistics of the Pennsylvania Penitentiaries present.

The science of penology demands for its use all the facts that it is possible, accurately, or nearly so, to collect,

over a territory embracing not only differences in soil, climate, industries, educational needs and supplies, social organization, population, and popular opinions on social order and its maintenance, social characteristics, and the classes and acts of individuals which are cognizable by penal laws. This can only be accomplished by the united efforts of those public authorities which have the most direct connection with these subjects, for the violations and violators of social security, are among the best standards by which to judge of the organizations of societies, and the means existing therein to repress, prevent, or punish crime, and reform or rehabilitate criminals in the social organism, after their punishment is ended.

It is not pretended by the undersigned that the statistical information presented in this report is conclusive of any given facts ascertained. It is only claimed that as to the individuals sent to this Penitentiary, these statistics furnish exhaustive evidence as to the characteristics of each. They include the crime cause, the age, the mental, individual industrial training, the vocations, education and trade knowledges, the character of the crime committed, the localities from which they come, the character of the population as to industry to which they belong, or with which they were associated on conviction, and now for the first time given, the occupation or idleness of each individual sent to the Penitentiary in 1875, at the time of his arrest. The agencies or instrumentalities in populations which are fostered as crime preventions, the erroneous or otherwise, public opinion, as to the necessity for social powers which operate on them, may be also, in some degree observed.

What is further claimed for these statistics is, that by their study the social organization of this district of the State is somewhat understood, and from it is to be reached a better understanding of the necessity for legislation which is thus brought to the mind of the Legislature, and to those who are now engaged in the investigation of the disturbing forces operating to the injury of social welfare, and the strength of the social autonomy.

Unsatisfactory, and only so by the limited scope which these statistics cover, yet they contain that most valuable knowledge which enables its possessor to begin a thorough investigation of the facts they evolve. Social science owes very much to these facts. A deep and lasting debt of gratitude is created by thus offering to the jurist, legislator, the scientist and the student, a basis from which, and on which each can place himself, and undertake the high duty of extending his researches for the discovery of the best means, and the essential and practicable means to reach those evils that are found to be impairing and weakening the agencies now existing, and are thought to be sufficient, for the protection and improvement of society.

There are some special subjects which the undersigned desire at this time to call attention: First, to the necessity for elevating instruction in trade industries to a higher degree of popular favor and appreciation; second, to the benefits which may result from the separation of labor as a necessity, and a duty, in individual destiny and social economy, and labor as a penalty, imposed for crime-punishment; third, that mental instruction, or education as it is generally accepted, is not necessarily a crime-preventive; fourth, that any system of convict-punishment which associates convicts during punishment is likely to operate to the injury of the convicts and the community, and no system of convict punishment by associate labor is necessarily profitmaking, or can be made so, under a comprehensive view of its injurious influences.

It is deemed perhaps the best method of discussing these questions to give what may be held as the foundation for arguments to more fully sustain them. This foundation is found in the facts which are here collected. Other observations may modify the conclusions to be reached, but what are now here given are facts, and no criticism can be adjudged for deductions made from them, which are inherent in the facts themselves, or are logically and impartially to be drawn out of their study. Theories are only theories while they are unsubstantiated by evidence obtained from the practical development which observation and experience furnish, and observation and experience are only less valuable, as they are restricted within the narrowest limits. The facts here relied upon to justify the deductions which observation and experience permit and establish, speak for themselves, for the circumference which circumscribes the field of observation, both as to time and individuals, is fully and fairly stated.

The relations which education in mechanical industries or trades, and mental instruction bear to the causes of crime are now attracting much attention. It has been heretofore held by many carnest thinkers that "education" prevents crime, and therefore the surest preventives against the commission of offences violative of the laws which are enacted to protect society, are those educational instrumentalities which schools furnish. It is not now intended to contravene this general assertion, nor to oppose in any way, educational means as applied to the improvement of society. The purpose of these remarks is to direct public opinion to that equally important education, which includes expressly the instruction of the youth in mechanical education, as separate and distinct from mental instruc-It is not now denied by those who have given a careful examination of the facts, that mental instruction, or as it is generally designated, education, per se, does not prevent crime. If reading, writing, and arithmetic, are the generally accepted tests of what is known as an "education," which is derived from the school system of our State, or of most of the States of this country, in its ordinary administration, then taking that as the lowest, but generally accepted standard of education, more persons convicted of crimes are thus educated, than those who are illiterate, or have in a lesser degree the advantages which are assumed to be obtained by such "education."

The difficulty of fully determining the facts from the largest scope of inquiry is to be considered in the deductions made from the want of more elaborate statistical data, but as far as careful investigation within, it is true, a limited circle, gives certain and reliable information, it may be said that mental instruction up to the standard already alluded to, does not prevent crime.

The system of instruction which exhausts its influences in teaching those rudiments which are accepted as "education," in the general sense, fails, because it is based on the theory that mental instruction concludes education, and all else that is to be, or ought to be classified as education, is subordinate to it. It may not so teach affirmatively or be developed as directly incident to the effect of such teaching, but the fact is, that the youth who reach this standard of education regard the learning a mechanical industry, trade, or handicraft vocation as below the level of mental acquirement. "To learn a trade," is to many who have been taught the education of the schools, beneath the dignity of acquiring knowledge. It is too often considered rather a reproach, than a dignity, to "go to a trade," as if the capacity, intelligence, and education, which ought to be required to learn a mechanical industry, were far below the standard necessary to secure the advantages of education which instructs only the mental capacities.

Therefore the mechanical industries are gradually retrograding, in so far as capacity and mental education are essential to elevate them in public opinion, or fit those who are to become mechanics for the requisite tuition to constitute them proficient, or excellent, in any branch of mechanical business. It is only necessary to observe the want of educated mechanics, trade educated, in the various trades, and then the demand for employment of young men who can read and write and cipher, but have no knowledge of any handicraft skill, or any useful trade.

Any system of mere mental instruction which tends even to disqualify those so taught, for instruction in mechanics, or to discourage such to extend their education to trades, or to foster a belief that mental instruction or education concludes the acquirement of what is really instruction in its largest sense, at least demands reform. It is not intended to criticize any particular "system of education." It is asserted, that if any existing system inculcates either affirmatively, or by indirect or incomplete teaching, or for want of enlarged and enlightened comprehension fosters, or encourages, or implants, a prejudice, against mechanical, as of equal dignity with mental instruction, or that one is less an element of education than the other, then such a system works a public injury.

The mechanical industries, or trades, if you prefer that plain old-fashioned term, depend, or ought to depend, for the necessary, and needed, and demanded progress, on educated pupils, for it is only from that source that educated mechanics can be had, and he who has received what is called "an education" is only so much the more qualified for the higher training and teaching which these industries afford. When a well-educated mechanic becomes the superior of an educated idler in public appreciation, then the system of general education will adapt itself to cultivating in the youth a taste, and imparting to them the primary knowledge, which fits them for the

higher education that a system of general trade instruction should demand.

And may not the questions be here pertinently asked, who are to teach mechanical industries if instruction is confined to those who acquired their knowledge from opportunities afforded, from the practical labor which involves self-teaching?

It would appear to be more consistent with a due regard to the importance of the instruction required, that those who instruct, should themselves have been taught.

There is in mechanical engineering, in the avocation of machinists, in many of the higher branches of skill industry as great need of educated teachers as in any school where "education" is taught.

It is not too much, therefore, to require that institutions should be established in the State, for properly instructing those who, in the requirement of their business, have to become teachers.

It is our belief that this is one of the most important preventives against crime, this trade industry education.

In so far as an investigation of the very limited facts which we here introduce is the ground of the remarks already made, we ask that the following statements may be taken as at least of importance, in the relation of mental and mechanical education, to crime.



#### A TABLE

Exhibiting the various Characteristics, etc., of the 1217 UNAPPRENTICED Prisoners received into the Eastern State Penitentiary, from 1850 to 1859 inclusive, and the 1950 received from 1860 to 1869.

		FROM	1850 TO 18	59 INCI	USIVE.	
	Illiter	ate.	Read o	nly.	Read and	Write
	Average Age.	No.	Average Age.	No.	Average Age.	No.
Number received,	27.0	208	27.4	197	27.9	812
Adults,	31.5	136	30.7	142	30.3	645
Minors,	18.6	72	18.6	55	19.0	167
Convicted of crimes against prop-	27.5	154	27.1	143	27.7	691
" persons,	25.5	54	28.1	54	28.9	121

During the above period the whole number of prisoners received into the Penitentiary was 1605, of which 243, or 15.14 per cent., were illiterate; 247, or 15.39 per cent., read only; 1115, or 69.47 per cent., could read and write; and 1217, or 75.82 per cent., were unapprenticed.

	1950 U		ENTICED :			I 1860
	Illiter	ate.	Read	only.	Read an	d Write
	Average Age.	No.	Average Age.	No.	Average Age.	No.
Number received,	26.7	366	26.8	253	27.3	1331
Adults,	30.6	250	30.2	183	29.6	1042
Minors,	18.2	116	18.0	70	18.7	289
Convicted of crimes against prop-	26.0	290	26.3	209	27.0	1131
" " persons,	29.1	76	29.5	44	29.0	200

During the above decade, the whole number of prisoners received into the Penitentiary was 2383, of which 410, or 17.21 per cent., were illiterate; 296, or 12.42 per cent., read only; 1677, or 70.37 per cent., could read and write; and 1950, or 81.83 per cent., were unapprenticed.

Exhibiting the Education of the 1217 UNAPPRENTICED Convicts received into the Eastern State Penitentiary, from 1850 to 1859 inclusive, with their average age and counties where convicted.

					1850	TO 183	59 INC	LUSIVI	E.			
COUNTIES.	ILLII	TERATE.	REAL	ONLY.		D AND	ми	VORS.	AD	ULTS.	то	ral.
	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age
Adams,	1	${24.0}$	2	30.0	3	24.7	2	18.5	4	30.2	6	26.
Berks,	4	31.0	3	39.3	5	25.0	3	20.0	9	30.6	12	28.
Bradford,		39.2	6	29.3	38	29.9	8	18.5	41	32.7	49	
Bucks,		27.3	8	24.4		27 6	15	18.3	50	29.8	65	27.
Cameron,			_								0.0	
O 1	4	25.2		47.5	3	26.7	2	18.5	7	34.1		90
C1 ,		30.2				32.0					9	30.
			3		1			20.0	8	29.1	8	29.
Uhester,		99.7	7	$\frac{31.7}{22.5}$	3	33.3	1	20.0	9	33.6		32.
Clinton,	4		2	33.5	8	27.7	1	20.0	13	28.0		27.
Columbia,		33.0	1	52.0	-6	26.3	3	18.3	10	35.3		39.
Cumberland,		25.4	7	24.9	34	27.2	9	18.8	40	28.3		26.
Dauphin,	1				1	20.0		19.5			2	19.
Delaware, .		40.5	2	26.5	13	25.9	3	18.7	16	31.0	19.	29.
Franklin,	10	23.2	4	25.0	14	28.9	5	18.2	23	28.0	28	26.
Fulton,	1	23.0			2	27.5			3	26.0	3.	26.
Juniata,	2	32.0	1	26.0	8	26.1	3	19.0	8	30.2	11	
Lancaster, .		25.9	9	22.3	29	27.4	19	18.8	29	31.0		26.
Lebanon,		28.8	6	35.3	14	31.5	2	19.5	23	33.0		31.
Lehigh,	1		2	26.5	9	28.8			12	28.8		28.
Luzerne,	7	29.4	12		27	27.4	9	18.8	37	31.5	$4\tilde{6}$	29.
Lycoming, .	4	19.0	4	22.5	25	$\frac{1}{28.7}$	8	18.6	25	29.4	33	
r: 01:	3		3	28.0	5	23.4	$\frac{1}{2}$	18.5	9	27.3	11	25.
	1	17.0			4	33.0	2	18.0	3	$\frac{27.3}{37.7}$		29.
	_											
Monroe,	1					90.0		15.0	1	39.0	1	39.
Montgomery,			1	33.0	8	29.6	1	17.0	8	31.6	9	
Northampton,	9		10	40.6	43	30.0	10	19.6	52	34.6	62	32.
Northumb'nd,	3	31.3	2	19.5	8	32.0	3	19.7	10	23.0	13	29.
Perry,	1	20.0	3	25.7	8	31.2	3	19.3	9	32.1		28.
Philadelphia,	70	25.5	72	24.5	323	26.8	141	18.6	324	29.6	465	
Pike,			-2	20.5	2	29.5	1	19.0	3	27.0		25.
Potter,			1	21.0	3	31.3			4	28.7		28.
Sehuylkill, .	2	29.5	3	26.0	3	40.3	1	19.0	7	34.1		32.
Snyder,	2	35.0					1	20.0	1	50.0	2	35.
Sullivan,					-2	30.5			2	30.5	2	
Susquehanna,	[		2	30.0	16	34.7	4	18.2	15	31.8	19	28.
lioga,	4	22.5	3	28.3	15	23.2	7	18.6	15	26.2		23.
Jnion,			2	28.5	5	31.6			7	30.7	7	30.
Wayne,	6	24.0		35.7	13	26.8	7	18.4	15	31.4		27.
Wyoming, .		$\frac{25.0}{25.0}$	2	21.5	2	$\frac{23.5}{23.5}$	3	18.3	4	27.5	7	23.
York,	7	23.6	4	$\frac{26.5}{26.5}$	21	28.6	7	18.0	$2\overline{5}$	29.8	39	$\frac{25.}{27.}$
J. S. Dist. Ct.,		$\frac{23.0}{22.0}$	3		43	30.7	6	19.0	42	31.4	48	30.
TOTAL,	900	${27.0}$	107	07.4	812	27.9	904	18.3	923	30.5	1015	

Exhibiting the Education of the 1950 UNAPPRENTICED Convicts received into the Eastern State Penitentiary from 1860 to 1869 inclusive, with their average age and COUNTIES where convicted.

					1860	TO 186	9 INCI	LUSIVE	Ē.			
COUNTIES.	ILLIT	ERATE.	REA	ONLY.		EAD WRITE.	міз	NORS.	AD	ULTS.	TO	TAL.
	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av.
Adams,	5	29.6	1	21 0	15	28.7	6	18.8	15	32.2	21	28.5
Berks,	3	22.3	4	37.5	27	29.0	6	19.0	28	31.6	34	29.4
Bradford, .	17	31.7	10	29.8	41	24.8	21	17.8	47	31.7	68	27.4
Bucks,	21	23.3	19	24.6	74	26.9	33	17.6	81	29.0	114	25.8
Cameron,	1	32.0			2	27.5			3	29.0	3	29.0
Carbon,	13	29.3	7	35.1	19	27.2	9	17.1	30	32.3	39	29.3
Centre,	3	26.3	1	18.0	12	28.9	4	18.5	12	30.8		27.7
Chester,	2	32.0	1	49.0	5	17.4	4	16.5	4	33.5	8	25.0
Clinton,	3		7	24.6	33	23.6	$1\overline{5}$	18.2	28	26.9	43	24.0
Columbia, .	6	36.0	6	31.0	16	30.4	4	18.3	$\frac{24}{24}$	34.0	28	31.7
Cumberland,	18	21.3	7	27.4	38	24.1	20	18.4	43	26.1	63	23.7
Dauphin,	20	30.2	10	27.9	92	27.6	30	18.2	92	31.0	122	28.9
Delaware, .	6	30.8	3	22.7	14	25.1	5	17.4	18	28.8	23	26.3
Franklin, .	29	25.4	3	22.7	32	29.2	14	18.2	50			27.2
Fulton,	1	18.0			4	25.7	1	18.0	4		5	24.2
Juniata,	2	35.5	3	24.7	12	25.7	$\frac{1}{2}$	19.5	15	27.6	17	26.6
Lancaster, .		25.0	4	30.5	22	30.1	$\bar{4}$	18.2		31.2	30	29.5
Lebanon,	3	22.7	3	34.7	21	29.1	4	19.0		30.8	27	
Lehigh, '	8		7	27.7	28	29.4	7	19.0	36	31.8	43	$\frac{29.2}{29.2}$
Luzerne,	22	26.6	18	23.9	56	$\frac{56.9}{26.9}$	26	18.3	70	29.1	96.	26.3
Lycoming, .	13	24.8	11	24.5	49	$\frac{26.1}{26.1}$	$\frac{-0}{19}$	18.4		28.2	0.0	$\frac{25.7}{25.7}$
Mifflin,	2	21.5	8	22.9	10	28.9	4	18.5		31.1	20	28.6
Montour,		23.5			15	25.9	1	19.2	15			25.4
Monroe,	2	22.5	1	24.0		23.8	1	19.0	17	24.1	8	23.5
Montgomery,	6	22.7	$\overline{2}$		15	27.9	6	18.2	17	30.4	23	27.2
Northampton,	13	29.8	$\overline{9}$	27.7	38		12	19.4		30.5	60	28.3
Northumb'd,	8	27.4		29.7	33		14	18.3		29.4	49	$\frac{26.9}{26.2}$
Perry,	7	26.6	2	38.5	19	$\frac{28.5}{28.5}$	7	19.0		31.0	28.	25.1
Philadelphia,	66	23.4	52	24.0	355		140	18.5	334	28.4	474	$\frac{25.1}{25.5}$
Pike,		27.0	1	29.0	3		2	18.5	7	29.0	9	$\frac{27.4}{27.4}$
Potter,	4			27.2	13	36.5	$\bar{4}$	18.7	17	35.6	21	32.4
Schuylkill, .	2			19.0	2	22.5	2	19.0	3	24.7	5	22.4
Snyder,					1	22.0			1	22.0	1	22.0
Sullivan,	1	50.0							î	50.0	1	50.0
Susquehanna,	2	45.0	7	37.9	24	28.2	4	18.7	29	33.4	33	31.6
Tioga,	4	26.7		26.3	15	26.1	8	19.5	15	28.1	23	25.1
Union,	6	32.8	1	22.0	7	$\frac{24.7}{24.7}$	3	18.3	11	30.6	14	28.0
Wayne,	6	22.5		25.8	21	$\frac{21.0}{21.0}$	7	17.9	26	31.0	33	28.2
Wyoming, .	1	22.0			13	30.5	3	19.3	11	32.8	14	$\frac{29.2}{29.2}$
York,	16	25.4	11	24.5	39	27.0	13	17.3	53	28.4	66	$\frac{56.2}{26.2}$
U.S. Dist. Ct.,	11		11	29.5	90	31.8	7	18.9	105	32.4	112	31.6
TOTAL,	366	26.7	253	26.8	1331	27.3	475	18.5	1475	29.8	1950	27.1

Exhibiting the Education of the 1463 unapprenticed Convicts received into the Eastern State Penitentiary, from 1870 to 1876, with their average age and Counties where convicted.

					18	370 7	ro 1	876.				
COUNTIES.	ILLIT	ERATE.	REAL	D ONLY.		EAD WRITE.	MIN	ORS.	AD	ULTS.	то	rals.
	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Αν. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age.	No.	Av. Age
Adams,	4	23.9			12	25.6	6	19.2	10	26.8	16	25.
Bradford, .	11	25.3	2	28.4	26	23.9	8	19.2	31	27.7	39	
Bucks,	21	23.3	7	26.3	71	27.4	22	18 5	77	28.2	99	
Cameron, .	1	24 0			1	25.0			2		2	24.
Carbon,	$\hat{6}$	24.4	2	25.2	8	23.6	2	19.3	14	25.7	16	25.
Centre,			. ~		$\frac{\tilde{2}}{2}$	29.3			2			29.
Chester,	3	27.8	2	26.8	4	24.9	2	17.4	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{27.9}{27.9}$	$\bar{9}$	
Clinton,	3	31.4			3	21.9	3	18.5	3	$\frac{21.5}{26.5}$	6	29.
Columbia,	2	29.3			3	28.4	1	19.0	4		5	
Cumberland,	11	$\frac{23.5}{24.5}$	3	27.4	27	25.1	13	17.8	28	30.1	41	$\frac{25}{26}$ .
Dauphin,	29			29.8	$\frac{1}{72}$	$\frac{29.1}{28.1}$	17	19.1	94	31.3	111	$\frac{20.}{29.}$
1) 1	2	21.8		20.0	4	$\frac{20.1}{29.9}$	2	18.7	4	48.7	6	$\frac{23}{28}$
Delaware, Franklin, .	18	23.4	5	23.7		$\frac{25.5}{26.9}$	6	16.9	31	$\frac{40.7}{27.3}$	37	$\frac{26}{25.8}$
Juniata,		20.4		29.1	1			10.5	1	30.0	1	30.0
T 1	7	26.2	4	28.7		$\frac{30.0}{28.0}$	7	$\frac{.}{20.5}$	30	$\frac{300}{298}$	37	28.
_ /	25	28.3	5			$\frac{26.0}{26.1}$	19		$\frac{30}{76}$		95	
Luzerne,	_	$\frac{26.5}{26.1}$	-	20.4		$\frac{20.1}{28.4}$	15	19.4	58		73	28.
Lycoming, .	24	$\frac{20.1}{24.8}$				$\frac{26.4}{29.2}$	3	17.5	3.	$\frac{31.0}{29.7}$	6	29.
Mifflin,	6	$\frac{24.0}{27.1}$				$\frac{23.2}{24.2}$	5	16.1		$\frac{26.7}{26.0}$	18	24.4
Montour, .	1	$\frac{27.1}{22.0}$	٠.			27.5	1	18.0	2	$\frac{26.0}{24.8}$	3	24.
Monroe,	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{22.0}{23.7}$				$\frac{27.5}{28.8}$	9	19.6	22	$\frac{24.8}{27.9}$	31	27.5
Montgomery,				• •	24	$\frac{20.0}{30.7}$	9	19.0	3	$\frac{27.5}{30.7}$	3	30.7
Northampton,	0.1	95.0	• •			$\begin{bmatrix} 50.7 \\ 22.3 \end{bmatrix}$	19	17.5	61	28.4	_	26.9
Northumb'nd,	24	$\frac{25.9}{26.7}$	• •			$\frac{22.5}{31.5}$	2	18.9	.01	30.8	9	27.9
Perry,	3		1.4	97.9			77	18.4				
Philadelphia,	73	23.6	14	27 8		30.2	3	19.7	415		492	28.0
Pike,			• •	• •	1	27.1					6	26.5
Potter,		07.0				31.0		10.7	1		11	31.0
Schuylkill, .	5	37.3				27.5	3		8	31.5		31.8
Snyder,	2	37.3				28 4	3	17.9	3		6	32.5
Sullivan,	1	28.0				27.5	10	16.0	1	27.1		28.
Susquehanna,	6	23.8			10	24.4	10 8	18.4	11	28.7	21	24.
Tioga,	8	35.7				29.2		16.8		31.1		31.4
Union,	3	35.2	!		11		$\frac{3}{5}$	17.7	11		14	
Wayne,	5	29.7				21.9		19 2		28.5	11	26.9
Wyoming, .	4					31.7	1	18.0		30.9	7	30.4
York,	9	37.2				23.0	11	16.3	32		43	27.7
U.S. Dist. Ct.,	16	41.0		• •	61	33.2	16 ——	18.7	61	38.0	77	35.3
TOTALS, .	345	26.8	54	27.4	1064	28.0	303	18.7	1160	29 6	1463	27.

The above table shows that from 1870 to 1876, 1463 unapprenticed prisoners were received; of these, 345 were illiterate; 54 read only; 1064 read and write; that 303 were minors; and 1160 were adults.

A TABLE

Exhibiting the various Characteristics of the 1463 UNAPPRENTICED Prisoners received into the Eastern State Penitentuary from 1870 to 1876.

Average Age.  26.5 345 23.59 27.7 5 40 3.45 30.0 908 78.27  18.3 133 43.89 18.1 14 4.62 18.8 156 51.49  7, 27.1 255 20.75 28.9 49 3.99 28.4 925 75.26  7, 26.7 90 38.46 27.8 5 2.14 28.9 139 59.40							FROM 1870 TO 1876.	0 TO 1876					
Average No. Per cent. Arge. No. Per cent. Arge. No. Per cent. Age. No.		I	lliterate		я	ead only		Rea	d and W	ite.		Total.	
26.5     345     23.59     27.4     54     3.70     28.1     1064     72.72        28 9     212     18.28     27.5     40     3.45     30.0     908     78.27        18.3     133     43.89     18.1     14     4.62     18.8     156 · 51.49       r,     27.1     255     20.75     28.9     49     3.99     28.4     925     75.26       r,     26.7     90     38.46     27.8     5     2.14     28.9     139     59.40		Average Age.	No.	Per cent.	Average Age.	No.	Per cent.	Average Age.	No.	Per cent.	Average Age.	No.	Per cent.
7.     28 9     212     18.28     27.5     40     3.45     30.0     908     78.27       18.3     133     43.89     18.1     14     4.62     18.8     156 · 51.49       7,     27.1     255     20.75     28.9     49     3.99     28.4     925     75.26       .     26.7     90     38.46     27.8     5     2.14     28.9     139     59.40	Number received,	26.5	345	23.69	27.4	54	3.70	28.1	1064	72.72	27.8	1463	100.00
7.     18.3     13.8     43.89     18.1     14     4.62     18.8     156 · 51.49       7.     27.1     255     20.75     28.9     49     3.99     28.4     925     75.26       .     26.7     90     38.46     27.8     5     2.14     28.9     139     59.40	Adults,	28 9	212	18.28	27.5	40	3.45	30.0	806	78.27	29.8	1160	79.29
7, . 27.1 255 20.75 28.9 49 8.99 28.4 925 75.26 . 26.7 90 38.46 27.8 5 2.14 28.9 139 59.40	Minors,	18.3	133	43.89	18.1	14	4.62	18.8	156	51.49	18.08	303	20.71
.   26.7   90   38.46   27.8   5   2.14   28.9   139   59.40	Convicted of crime against property, .	27.1	255	20.75	28.9	49	3.99	28.4	925	75.26		1229	84.00
	Convicted of crime against persons, .	26.7	06	38.46	27.8	ಸಾ	2.14	28.9	139	59.40	28.0	234	16.00

During the above period the whole number of prisoners received into the Penitentiary was 1650, of which 361, or 21.88 per cent., were illiterate; 54, or 3.27 per cent., read only; 1235, or 74.85 per cent., could read and write; and 1463, or 88 66 per cent., were unapprenticed.

#### A TABLE

Showing the number who attended Public or Private Schools, and likewise those who never went to school, and the CRIMES committed by each class, of the 1650 received from 1870 to 1876, inclusive.

CRIME AND EDUCATION OF 1650 CONVICTS RECEIVED FROM 1870 TO 1876.	Public School.	Private School.	Never went to School.	Total.
Murder,	44	4	24	72
Robbery,	55	3	26	94
Arson,	21	1	23	45
Rape,	16	2	27	45
Burglary,	83	3	52	138
Forgery,	38	10	14	62
Horse stealing,	15	2	9	26
Attempted burglary,	4		2	6
Conspiracy,	7		2	9
Assault and battery,	25	2	9	36
Manslaughter,	27		13	40
Assault and battery to rape,	37		12	49
Receiving stolen goods,	14	2	8	24
Passing counterfeit moncy,	19	3	9	31
Misdemeanor,	19	4	9	32
Perjury,	7		3	10
Assault and battery to kill,	49	6	23	78
Larceny, etc.,	460	6	262	728
Counterfeiting,	7		3	10
Burglary and larceny,	66	3	27	96
Assault and battery to steal,	3		4	7
Incestuous fornication,	1		1	2
Opening and secreting a letter,	2			2
Producing abortion,	2		1	3
Felony,	1			1
Bigamy,	1		2	3
Obstructing railroad,	1			1
	1024	51	575	1650
	or	or	or	
	62.06	3.10	34.84	
	per eent.	per eent.	per eent.	

Average age on leaving Public Schools, 13 years, 7 months. Average age on leaving Private Schools, 16 years, 5 months.

From these figures we learn that 62.06 per eent., about seven-twelfths of the whole number (1650), attended the public institutions of the State; 3.10 per eent., or one thirty-second, private seminaries; and that 34.84 per eent., or about one-third, never went to school.

#### A TABLE

Showing the number of Prisoners (1650) received from 1870 to 1876 who attended PUBLIC or PRIVATE schools, and likewise those who NEVER WENT to school, and the COUNTIES where convicted.

COUNTIES.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Never went to School.	Total.
Adams,	13 23 75 1 7 1 3 3 21 77 3 18 1 26 74 50 3 2 19 13 2 43 10 388 5 4 1 14 18 9 8	2 1 	4 18 35 1 10 1 7 3 26 43 4 23 11 35 28 4 1 15 5 1 34 160 4 8 3 2 9 10 7 5 4	$\begin{array}{c} 17\\ 43\\ 111\\ 2\\ 17\\ 2\\ 10\\ 6\\ 6\\ 47\\ 120\\ 7\\ 41\\ 1\\ 37\\ 110\\ 79\\ 7\\ 3\\ 34\\ 18\\ 3\\ 82\\ 10\\ 582\\ 9\\ 1\\ 1\\ 13\\ 23\\ 29\\ 16\\ 13\\ \end{array}$
Wayne,	 4 27 49	 1 5	23 28	8 51 82
Total,	 1024	51	575	1650

Of 1650 prisoners received from 1870 to 1876, from thirty-six counties of Pennsylvania, including the city of Philadelphia, 1024 went to public schools; 51 to private schools; 575 never went to school. [See Act of 1871 as to counties.]

Exhibiting the Pursuits (divided into three periods) of the 171 Convicts, from 18 to 25 years of age, inclusive, who were admitted into the

Eastern State Penitentiary during the year 1875; also, the COUNTIES sending, etc., etc.

su

7	County.	Crime.	to .c ictions	Industrial	Educational Relations.	Relations.		Three Periods.	
			Convi	Relations.		Schools.	Pursuit, 18 to 21.	Pursuit, 21 to 25.	Pursnit at arrest.
Luzerne. Philadolphia		Larceny.		App. and served.	Read and write.	Public School.	Errand Boy.	:: [3]	Idle 1 mo.
Lebanon.		Larceny.	1 01	manual dama	Illiterate.	33 33	Laborer.	Laborer.	a yrs.
Northumberland.		3 3		<b>3</b> ;	;	Never went.	3	"	Laborer.
		***************************************		: 3	Read and write.	Public School.	3 3	"	. Idle.
Successor		Functions and lancoust	-	3	milerane.	Lyever went.	: 3	•	Laborer.
Fhiladelphia.		Dargialy and lateeny.		33	"	"	Office Boy.	Salesman.	idle 6 mos.
Dauphin.		3	\$1 -	33	Read and write.	Public School.	Butcher,	Laborer.	: 9 ::
-		29	-	23		39	7,	:	" 3 yrs.
,		*	- ,	3		Never went.	Hostler.	:	
		**	Π,	3 :		Public School.	Laborer.	:	
-		:		3 :	Illiterate.	Never went.	3	Laborer.	
Cumberland.		Burglary and larceny.	, ,	3 3	Read and write.	Public School.	3 3	:	, 3 mos.
_		Larceny.	c	: 3	: 3	: "	: 3	:	Laborer.
-		Burglary and larceny.	· 1	: 3			: :	T.3.1	Idle 1 week.
caroon.		Rurelare	-	3	"	TARACT WEID'S	: 3	Taborer	" I mo.
- "			-	"	" "	33 33	Miner.	Miner.	1 mo.
Lycoming.		Robbery.	1	;	"	Public School.	Laborer.	Laborer.	" 6 weeks.
	Ą	Assault and battery to rob.	П	<b>;</b>	;	3	3	73	,, 1
		Assault and battery.	-	3			Hostler.	:	" 3 mos.
Luzerne.		Larceny.	_	"	"	"	Laborer.	Carpenter.	n 2 n
¥	¥.	ssault and battery to kill.		<b>3</b> 3	Illiterate.	Never went.	Miner.	:	Miner.
		Murder, second degree.	٦,	: :	Read and write.	ic Se	3 1	Miner.	Idle 1 mo.
nia.		Robbery.		<b>:</b>			Bricklayer.	Bricklayer.	" 2 weeks.
Bucks. Lare	Larc	Largeny and rec'g stol'n goods.		<b>:</b> 3	**	: :	Laborer.	Laborer.	Laborer.
	•	:	٠,	: :	: :		: :	:	7
		Arson.		: :	: .	=	3 :	Laborer.	3,
-		: '	<b>-</b>	3 :	Illiterate.	Never went.	3 :	3	3
		Burglary.	٦,	3 3	Read and write.	Public School.	3 3	:	Idle 4 mos.
Tioga.		Larceny.	٠,	3 3		Private "	: .	:	; ⊢.
lord.		Kobbery.	-	: 3	Dood and write	Dublic School	Laborer.	:	Laborer.
Philadelphia.		Manslanghter	-	37	Thiterste	Taging School	Cartman		Cartman
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			***************************************			:	Caroman.

Principle   Assult and battery   Chappenticed   Read and write   Public School   Laborer   Lab
23         Pulladelphia         Assult and battery.         2         Unapprenticed. Interaction.         Read and write. Interaction.         Pulladelphia         Laborer. Laborer.
23         Publishelphia         Assault and battery         2         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.         Publishelphia.           24         Publishelphia.         Burglary.         2         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.         """ Never went.           25         Publishelphia.         Burglary.         1         App. and left.         """ Illiterate.         """ Never went.           26         Adams.         Burglary.         1         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.         """ "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""
23         Philadelphia         Assult and battery.         2         Unapprenticed. Read and write. Illiterate. Burglary.         2         Unapprenticed. Read and write. Illiterate. Illiterat
23         Philadelphia         Assult and battery.         2         Unapprenticed. Read and write. Illiterate. Burglary.         2         Unapprenticed. Read and write. Illiterate. Illiterat
23         Philadelphia.         Assault and battery.         2           25         Montgowere.         Burglary.         2           26         Montgowere.         Burglary.         1           27         Philadelphia.         Burglary and larceny.         1           28         "         "         2           29         "         "         2           20         "         "         2           20         "         "         2           20         "         "         2           21         "         "         "           22         "         "         "           23         Pulladelphia.         Burglary.         1           25         Philadelphia.         Murder, second degree.         1           25         Philadelphia.         Burglary.         1           25         Philadelphia.         Assault and battery.         1           26         "         "         1           27         "         "         1           28         "         "         2           29         "         "         2
25
7890 7895 7895 7895 7895 7990 7910 7911 7912 7912 7912 7912 7912 7912 7912

Prisoners from 18 to 25 year of age.—(Continued.)

	Pursuit at arrest	Idle 4 mos.  " 2 weeks. Laborer. " 5 yrs. " 6 wes. " 6 wes. " 1 weeks. Inde 1 mos. " 2 yrs. Inde 1 mos. " 5 yrs. " 6 mos. Inde 2 yrs. Inde 8 mos. " 8 " " 8 " " 8 " " 9 weeks. " 1 week. " 2 weeks. " 1 week. " 3 weeks. " 1 week. " 4 week. " 1 week. " 1 week. " 1 week. " 2 weeks. " 1 week. " 2 weeks. " 1 week. " 2 weeks. " 1 week. " 1 week. " 2 weeks. " 1 week. " 1 week. " 2 weeks. " 1 week. " 2 weeks. " 1 week. " 2 weeks. " 1 week. " 1 weeks. " 1 week. " 1 weeks. " 2 weeks. " 1 weeks.
Three Periods.	Pursuit, 21 to 25.	Laborer.  Talle.  Miner.  The series of the
	Pursuit, 18 to 21.	Errand Boy. Laborer. Potter. Office Boy. Blacksmith. Laborer. Idhe. Laborer. Tallor. Tallor. Tallor. Hostler. Sailor Failor. Laborer. Laborer. Tallor. Tallor. Tallor. Tallor. Tallor. Tallor. Laborer. Tallor. Laborer. Tallor. Laborer. Tallor. Tallor. Tallor. Laborer. Tallorer. Laborer.
Relations.	School.	Public School.  """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
Educational Relations.		Read and write.  """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
Industrial	Relations.	Unapprenticed.
saoite	Nonvi	
Crime.		Larceny. Burglary. Rape. Larceny. Bigamy. Lareeny. Burglary and larceny. Assault and battery to rape. Larceny and rec's stolen goods. Burglary and larceny. Larceny and rec's stolen goods. Rape, etc. Larceny.  Assault and Battery. Larceny. Larceny. Robbery. Larceny. Robbery. Robbery. Robbery. Robbery. Robbery. Rareny. Robbery. Rareny. Robbery. Robbery. Rareny. Robbery. Robbery. Rareny. Robbery. Robbery. Rareny.
County		Philadelphia.  Northumberland.  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Age	0	85288888888888888888888888888888888888
Pris.	No.	7993 8005 80005 80005 80005 80009 80010 80

Idle 6 mos.	41 3	fole 4 weeks	2 "	Painter.	е <b>9</b> г		9	<u>ه</u>	ဗ	3 60 3	Laborer.		9		" 3 yrs.	" 1 year.	" 4 mos.	Barber, etc.	Laborer.	Idle 1 mo.	" 6 mos.	Hostler.	Idle 6 mos.	,, 1 mo.		Waiter.	Laborer.	41	çı e	: ::	Laborer.	Hackinau.	Luie o mos.	Languara.	Idle 1 mo.	" 6 weeks.		33 88 33		" 1 mo.	çı	3 00 3	" 1 mo.
Puddler. Laborer.	D623	Laborer.	Tanonici.	:	Laborer.	:	:	Idle.	Laborer.	Painter.	Waiter.	Laborer.	"	Waiter.	Idle.	Miner.	Laborer.	:	Laborer.	Painter.	:	Butcher.	:	:			Laborer.	33	Lumberman.	Laborer.	:	:	:	Laborer		tin		:	Miner.	7,7	3 3	3	•
Puddler. Laborer.		Laborer.	170001 C4.	Laborer, etc.	, ,,,	Plumber.	Laborer.	Bookbinder,	Laborer.	Painter.	Waiter.	Laborer.	"	Barber.	Moulder.	Miner.	Laborer.	Barber.	Laborer.	Errand Boy.	Laborer.	Buteher.	Bartender.	Laborer.	Tanner.	1700001011	3	Cooper.	Lumberman.	Laborer.	:	Cartman.	Lahorer.	Tallouser.	3	"	"	Shoemaker.	Laborer.	"	3 3	,	Miner.
3 3 3			" "	", ",		33 33	Never went.	Public School.	Never went.	Public School.	er we			97 33	Public School.		Never went.	Public School.	33 33	33	Never went.	Publie School.	31		Dublic School	toping pringer			3 3	: ;	Never went.	Dutilia Calasal	Nover went	Public School	37 27 27 27	23 23	Never went.	11 11	Publie Sehool.				
3 3 3	= =	: :	"	33 33	"	),1	33	"	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Illiterate.	3	3	Read and write.	27	33	Illiterate.	Read and write.	77 77	"	Illiterate.	Read and write.		T1154 c 24 c	Hend and write	Illiterate.	Read and write.	33 33	3 3		Illiterate,	Dood one	Ireau and write.	Read and write	1007	25 29	"	33					23
3 3 3	,	: 3	**	33	3	3	33	3	33	7.9	7,7	"	3,9	77	**	33	33	27	7,7	App. and served.	Unapprentieed.	33	3 ,	App. and served.	Unapprenticed.	Ann and left	Unapprentieed.	3 44	33	31	9 7		*	"	"	"	7,7	"	"	7,3	**	3	23
Burglary and larceny.	77 77 77	Assault and battery to kill,	Robbery 1	Larceny.	" 1		Burglary. 2	e1	33	,, ,	T	Larceny. 1		Attempt at larceny.		Assault and battery to kill. 2	7 7 7 7	Opening and seereting letters, 1	Forgerv. 1	Burglary.	C1	Horse stealing. 1	Larceny.	Larceny, etc.	Burglary.	Burelary and lareany	Rape.	Larceny and receiving.		Larceny.		: : :	Howen etasling	Torse steams.	33 33	Larceny.	7	33	Burglary and lareeny.	Murder, seeond degree. 1	Assault and battery to kill.	Larceny. 2	1
Luzerne. Philadelphia.		Lycoming.	3	27	"	:	Philadelphia.	, ,,	3	Lebanon.	Northumberland.	33	Philadelphia.	, ,,	333	Schuvlkill.	Philadelphia.	7 73	Cumberland.	Philadelphia.	, ;	Adams.		Dauphin.	Lycoming.	Bucks	33	33	3	Wayne.	77 - 16	bradiord.	"	"	3,9	***	"	3	Montour.	Luzerne.	3 :		13
888	22.5	21.5	5 15	21	23	20	55	S1	25		01 01	55	19	27	22	25	53	28	83	33	21	77	S.	13	o c	9 5	53	23	<u>51</u>	77	120	2.5	4.5	16	15	60	19	02	- 54	25	54	25	- 50
8084 8085	808	2087	809	8095	8093	8094	8096	2608	8100	8108	8112	8114	8116	8118	8119	8120	8123	8124	8127	8128	8129	8130	8132	8133	F 5	8118	8150	8152	8153	8159	8161	2102	9161	\$165 \$165	8167	8168	8169	8170	8175	8179	8181	8183	8184

Of the whole number, 171, there were idle on conviction, 117; trades on conviction, 9; and 162 unapprenticed.

From 1860 to 1875, inclusive, Philadelphia has sent to the Penitentiary unapprenticed convicts, illiterate, 193; 66 who could read only; 958 who read and wrote; and 268 minors.

But taking a wider range of observation we find:

"Of the 7968 prisoners received since 1834, 6189 were unapprenticed, 960 were apprenticed and left, and 819 were apprenticed and served till 21 years of age. Of this 7968, 633 had trades, 6154 had no trades."

From the years 1870 to 1875, inclusive, 98 convicts were received who had previously been in houses of refuge and correction.

From the Year 1870 to 1875 Inclusive.

Received Unapprenticed, from

Counties.	Il	literate.	Read only.	Read and wrote.	Population, 1870.
Bucks,		21	7	71	64,336
Schuylkill,		5	0	6	116,428
Lebanon, .		7	4	26	34,096
Luzerne, .		25	5	65	160,755
Dauphin, .		29	10	72	60,740
Philadelphia,		74	14	418	674,022

Bucks and Lebanon are agricultural counties; Schuyl-kill and Luzerne, mining; Dauphin is intermediate; and Philadelphia, largely manufacturing.

In order to present some facts which give additional force to these views, the following table has been prepared with great care. It embraces six counties which are distinctive as to the character of their several industries, and in some degree representative of the Eastern District of this State. The period of time embraced is ten years. It will be observed that the table refers exclusively to UN-APPRENTICED convicts.

#### Number of unapprenticed Prisoners received from 1865 to 1875 inclusive.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number.	Average Age.	Read and Write.	Illiterate.	Public School.	Private School
Philadelphia,	940	26.9	723	217	675	10
Dauphin,	213	27.1	151	62	62	2
Schuylkill,	17	26.5	7	10	10	
Bueks,	154	25.4	112	42	42	3
Luzerne,	155	28.3	92	63	63	1
Chester,	12	27.0	ġ.	3	3	
Тотац,	1491	26.8	1094	397	397	16

#### Number received from 1865 to 1875 inclusive, who had ${\bf no}$ trade on conviction.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number.	Average Age.	Read and Write.	Illiterate.	Public School.	Private School.
Philadelphia,	741	26.2	654	87	612	4
Dauphin,	178	25.2	154	24	138	
Schuylkill,	15	27.1	11	4	8	
Bueks,	138	24.6	98	40	87	
Luzerne,	130	27.4	115	15	104	
Chester,	6	26.5	4	2	3	
Тотац,	1208	25.9	1036	172	952	4

#### Number received from 1865 to 1875 inclusive, who had ${f a}$ trade on conviction.

COU	TII	ES.		Whole Number.		Read and Write.	Illiterate.	Public School.	Private School.
Philadelph	ia,			199	27.9	182	17	174	6
Dauphin,				35	28.6	28	7	22	$^{-2}$
Schuylkill,				2	26.6	$^{2}$		2	
Bucks, .				16	26.1	12	4	10	3
Luzerne,				25	29.4	18	7	14	1
Chester, .				6	28 0	6	•	6	
TOTAL,				283	28.2	248	35	228	12

In making the foregoing statements it should be observed, that the basis on which they are founded is the proportion of unapprenticed, educated convicts, to the whole number received into this Penitentiary, and not the proportion of such convicts, to the classes of the general population to which they properly belong. It is to show the proportion of individuals sentenced for crime, who have some mental, but no trade education, to the whole number received.

All the counties comprising the Eastern District sent during the period from 1870 to 1875, inclusive, 1513 unapprenticed convicts; of this total number, 345 were illiterate, 54 read only, and 1064 read and wrote, and 260 were minors, and 930 adults.

In the Philadelphia County Prison from the year 1860 to 1871, inclusive, there were 3706 convicts received; of these 3706 (white), 580 could read; 2355 could read and write; and 771 could not read.

From the year 1870 to 1875, inclusive, there were 1191 white youths received into the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, and of these 1100 had no trade. About 425 could read and write, and 766 were illiterate.

#### EDUCATION vs. CRIME.

Statement exhibiting the Education of 8187 Convicts, convicted of Crimes against Property and Crimes against Persons, thus presenting in a tubular view the changing Educational as well as Criminal Relations of Convicts received each year into the Eastern State Penitentiary.

	Illiterate,		Read	l only.	Read and write.		Total convicts against property.		Illiterate.		Read only.		Read and write.		Total convicts against persons.		WHOLE NUMBER
YEARS.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	W
29			3	33,33	6	66.67	9	100.									-
30	9	18.37	9	18,07	21	-42.86	39	79.60			4	8.16	- 6	12.24	10	-20.40	
31	7	14.00		14.00	28	-56.00	42	84.00		8.	3	6.00	1	-2.00	S	16,00	
32	6	17.65		26.47	13	38.24	28	82,36			3	8,82	3	8,82	6	17.64	
33	17	22.08		19.48	38	49.35	70	90.91	2	2.60	3	3.89	5	2,60	7	9.09	
34	17	14 40		$\frac{18.65}{22.12}$	66 87	55.93 $40.09$	$\frac{105}{199}$	88.98		$\frac{3.39}{2.30}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	3,39 3,23	6.	4.24	13 18	$\frac{11.02}{8.30}$	
35 36	64 35	29.49 24.47		$\frac{22.12}{21.68}$	61	$\frac{40.05}{42.66}$	127	91.70 88.81	5 7	4,90	5	3,49	4	$\frac{2.77}{2.80}$	16	11.19	
37	46	28.57		20.50	67	41.61	146	90.68	4	2.49	4	2.49	7	4.34	15	9,32	
38	54	30.33	34	19.10	69	38.77	157	88.20		6.18	4	2,25	6	3,37	21	11.80	
39	54	30.17		25,14	69	38,55	168	93,86		1.67	2	1.12	6	3.35	11	6.14	
10	39	28.06		17.27	58	41.72	121	87,05		4.32	3	2.16	9	6.47	18	-12.95	
1	26	20.63		19.05	58	46.03	108	-85.71	6	4.76	1	.80	11	8 73	18	-14.29	
12	29	20,42		17.61	71	50.00	125	88.03		2.82	4	2.82	9	6.33	17	11.97	
3	31	19.87		16,03	86	55.13	142	91.03		1.92	3	1.92	. 8	5.13	14	8.97	
4	31 15	22.47 $10.49$		18.11 $20.28$	63 62	45.65 $43.35$	$\frac{119}{106}$	86.23 $74.12$	9	$\frac{1.45}{6.30}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1.45}{3,50}$	15 23	$\frac{10.87}{16.08}$	$\frac{19}{37}$	$\frac{13.77}{25.88}$	
15 16	14	11.97		11.11	69	58.98	96	82.05	6	5.13	6	5.13	9	7.69	21	17.95	1
17	23	18.55		8.87	58	46.77	92	74.19	6	4.84	3	2.42	23	18.55	32	25.81	
8	20	16.53		9.09	68	56.20	99	81.82	4	3,30	9	7.44	- 9	7.44	22	18.18	
19	19	14.84		10.94	61	47.66	94	73.44	7	5.47	9	7.03	18	14.06	34	26,56	
0	11	7.33		12.00	-72	-48.00	101	67.33		-12.67	11	7.33	19	-12.67	49	32,67	1
1	14	9.52		13.61	85	57.82	119	80.95		2.04	10	6.80	15	10.21	28	19.05	
52	13			10,32	69.	54.76	95	75.40	5	3.97	8	6,35	18	14.28	31	24.60	3
3	12			7.69	70	59.83	91	77.78	5	4.27	5	4.27	16	13.68	26	$\frac{22.92}{18.55}$	]
54 55	14	11,29 4 11		$\frac{12.10}{8.22}$	$\frac{72}{105}$	-58.06 $-71.91$	101 123	81.45 84.24	3 5	2.42 3.43	5	$\frac{4.84}{3.43}$	14 13	11.29 8,90	23 23	15,76	
6	16			6.85	96	65.75	122	83.56		2.74	5	3,43	15	10.27	$\frac{23}{24}$	16,44	
7	38	16.03		15.61	136	57.39	211	89.03		2.53	4	1.69	16	6.75	26	10.97	
8	29	14.01		12.08	122	58.93		85.02		3.38	$\hat{2}$	.97	22	10.63	31	14.98	
9	25	12,19	19	9.27	123	60,00	167	81.46	8	3.90	13	6.34	17	8,30	38	18.54	1
60	33	12.74		11.20	-152	-58.68	214	82,62		3 09	8	3,09	29	-11.20	45	17.38	
1	28	15.38		13.19	94	51.65	146	80.22	6	3,30	$\frac{2}{7}$	1.10	28	15.38	36	19.78	1
2	18	13.33	22	16.30	64	47.41	104	77.04	8	5.93	7	5.18	16	11.85	31.	22.96	
3	18 21	9.83 $14.00$		$\frac{12.02}{7.33}$	$\frac{103}{81}$	56.30 54.00	143 113	78,15 75,33	8 7	4.37	5 10	$\frac{2.73}{6.67}$	$\frac{27}{20}$	14.75 $13.33$	$-\frac{40}{37}$	$\frac{21.85}{24.67}$	
5.5	41	15,95		10.12	161	62.65	228	88,72	ś	$\frac{467}{3.11}$	3	1.17	18	7.00	29	11.28	
66	42	11.54		9.61	246	67.59	323	88.74		2.75	3	.82	28	7.69	41	11.26	
7	48	16 49	19	6,53	173	59,45	240	82.47	14	4.81	5	1 72	$\frac{1}{32}$	11.00	51	17.53	
68	33	13,04	23	9,09	-162	-64.03	218	86.16	8	3.16	3	1.19	24	9,49	35	-13.84	1
9	37			11.65	184	-59.54	257	83,17	14	4,53	- 5	.97	35	11,33	52	-16.83	
0	44	13.97		6,35	181	57.46	245	77.78		5.71	10	3.18	42	13,33	70	22.22	1
1	40	16.67		3,33	137	57.08	185	77.08		5.84	2	.83	39	16.25	55	22,92	
2	36	15.49		4.87	113	50.00	159	70.36		8.41	2	.88	46	20,35	67	29,64	2
3	36 41	15.52 $14.75$		.43	$\frac{148}{175}$	63,79 $62.95$	$\frac{185}{216}$	79.74 77.70		$\frac{6.03}{7.91}$			33. 41	14.23 14.75	$\frac{47}{62}$	-20.27 $-22.30$	4
5	53	15.04			240	66.57	293	81.61	16	4.46			30	13.93	66	18.39	;

Since the opening of the Penitentiary the whole number of prisoners received—illiterate, is 1654; read only, 1138; could read and write, 5345; and well instructed, 50.

The problem which is to engage attention, and the best and most practical mode of solving it, to attain the object most desired, comprises two propositions. Is it practicable to adopt a plan by which instruction in the prerequisites for trades or mechanical industries can be made an element in our general system of education—and does the method to be adopted for this purpose, require legislative sanction?

All who have experience in teaching know, that there are many youths who are incapable of real proficiency in mental acquirement, but whose capacity, taste, inclination, or inherited talent, qualify them for some special line of art, or mechanical study. It is so frequently said that such an one would make a most excellent printer, or machinist, or another has so decided a talent for this pursuit, or that occupation, that an innate predisposition for special or particular business is as undoubted, as that there are special or peculiar dispositions among the youth.

If then to deprive a boy of the instruction he can readily acquire, because he is forced to try to acquire that for which he may labor in vain, so far as it may be useful to him in his life, or the pursuits of his life, is at least a loss of time, and a failure in effort. When it is seen that a boy has a decided talent for acquiring instruction in any other field than mental culture, ought there not to be opportunity afforded for such instruction in his youth, when the foundation of his life pursuits is being laid? Does education mean the instruction only of the mere mental capacities, whether or not it is possible to do more than teach, while the abilities to learn, are not existing? Yet the mind so unsusceptible to one branch of instruction, is craving development of capacities that would make

the possessor a most useful citizen. It is not difficult to ascertain in any given number of the youth in any location under general instruction, the proportion of those who need such special education. It may not be large in one school, or school district, but in the aggregate of those sent to school this proportion is readily ascertained. It will discover itself so soon as opportunity is afforded. It is not a truism by any means, that the boy who has secured a good education, is therefore fit for special mechanical industries. The reverse is far the more true.

Because a boy has had a good common-school education, and taken all the degrees conferred by either colleges or universities, he is not thereby, or therefore, qualified to understand many important principles in their practical application to mechanical or civil engineering, not even know how to temper the metal, or test its temper, of which the ordinary tools are made for the higher branches of mechanical industry. The youth who has labored for years to take the graduation of merit in his class at college, when successful, and seeks a business that needs practical knowledge, or the reason why effects follow causes, or how to make a door, or a fluc, or adapt proper ventilation to a building, or how best to arrange the heating apparatus, or to apply steam-power to a machine, or generate steam and protect the boiler and machinery, is lost in the darkness of ignorance, to grope his way out, by knowledge he has then to acquire, but as to which in vain he sought instruction in the wasted years of his youth.

To solve this problem is to make a first attempt. It is true that no one method will receive general approval. There are objections, and others will be suggested, to any plan which present experience may suggest. If it is admitted that a necessity exists, an absolute imperative necessity for engrafting in the present school system, a method of instruction to qualify youth for the acquirement of industrial, mechanical, technical, practical trade knowledges, then the method may be finally determined, after tentative efforts have made the process more easily accomplished.

The purpose of these remarks will hardly be complete without at least suggesting for mature thought, a sketch of a plan to reach the object.

Establish periodically in schools of the highest grade, below the High Schools, an examination, by the Principal and other persons to be selected as competent, of the male youth between the ages of 12 and 16 as to their capacity to acquire mental instruction, dividing them into classes. Take the highest class as containing those of high capacity; the lowest those who are of ordinary mental development; the intermediate those who have good mental ability. Carry the examination then to the subjects these boys indicate the greatest aptitude for studying. Ascertain the relations these subjects bear to mechanical or practical science, confining the inquiry between the limits of natural philosophy, and mechanic arts. Let the leading line of examination embrace what is known as the polytechnic system, or instruction in arts and sciences, as adapted to mechanical industries.

When by this process of examination, boys are found who have special fitness for any of these subjects, organize a class to test their capacity. If this is developed, then such boys should be transferred to a High School for the instruction in mechanical sciences. This High School should unite theoretic, with practical instruction, by lectures, experiments, and use and character of tools.

When a pupil has taken his certificate from this High School, provide that all corporations chartered by the State, which for any purpose employ the higher order of mechanical industry, shall accept such pupil when a vacancy in the machine shop occurs. With two High Schools in the State, and all the railroad machine shops open for the employment of industry, the practical value of a boy so taught, will make his admission into shops, both the interest, as well as the policy of the corporation.

Again. The mechanical trades are carried on by persons who employ mechanics. Let every such employer be required to take out annually a license from the State, for the business he conducts. Let the sum per annum be fixed judiciously. If such employer can show that he has in his employment, pupils with High School certificates, one or more such pupil graded to the sum of his license, he shall not be required to pay in money for his license; if not, then the money must be paid.

This is but a sketch of the practical results which may be attained, and how they are to be attained. It is presented for the single object of eliciting consideration, that thereby a better method may be secured. That such will be the result, no one ought to doubt who believes, that the paramount importance of education of youth is not limited to, or confined by methods, which are exclusively adapted to mental instruction.

The facts which the statistics already given develop, are striking, and require the thoughtful consideration of legislators, and especially of those who are devoting their attention to the several subjects which are embraced in "social science," as it relates to the general welfare.

It is cheerfully admitted that there are many deductions which the facts herein given will permit, and it may be there are qualifying and explanatory considerations which may abate the force, or give other direction to the line of examinations that these facts have already suggested.

That mere "school education" is a prevention of crime can hardly be accepted as a truth, without the very broadest exceptions.

The serious question for elucidation then is, Can there

be engrafted on our present system of school instruction any plan for mechanical tuition, which will elevate the industrial, in popular estimation, to the level with mental education? So long as one is regarded as inferior in its character, or in dignity, below the other, either as to its acquirement, or its possession, by the youth of the State, the willingness to learn the least popular, will be taken from many who have special or peculiar fitness for it, and cause others to avoid seeking voluntary instruction in manual industries.

Trades will never be made attractive to the youth until trade educations are equal in popular opinion with mind education. When it is believed that to learn a trade requires mental capacity, and indeed special capacity, then the instruction fitting a learner for trade vocations will become as popular as any other education. It is to reach this point that special efforts are to be made. For this purpose earnest labor is especially needed to eradicate out of the popular mind of the youth the unfortunate theory, that mechanical labor is not suited to those who have had mental education, especially of a higher grade than that which is imparted under a general school system. This effort should stimulate that effective process which should occupy itself with the formation of public opinion, or the enlightenment which ought to precede it.

Since the foregoing views were written, one of the Senators in the Senate of Pennsylvania (Mr. Cooper, of Delaware County) made a most interesting statement, in his place, on the discussion of "An Act to protect the children of this commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades."

From Senator Cooper's remarks the following extracts are given, as confirmatory of the views that have been suggested in this report:

"According to the census of 1870 the population of Pennsylvania was three million five hundred and twentyone thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, of which there were six hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and seven males between the ages of eighteen and fortyfive, and five hundred and forty thousand one hundred and thirty-three male minors between the ages of five and eighteen. In mining, manufacturing, and railroading, four hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and thirty-six adults were engaged to fifty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six youths of both sexes. We had thirty-seven thousand two hundred mechanical and manufacturing establishments, employing three hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eighty-seven hands, of which number two hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and forty-three were male adults, forty-three thousand seven hundred and twelve female adults, and but nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-two of the youth of both sexes-fifteen adults to one minor, or but one youth to five families—who in any way contributed to their own or the support of their families. Remember these figures were gathered in flush times, when there was actual demand for all kinds of labor. Of eighty thousand seven hundred and sixty persons employed in mining operations, nine thousand six hundred and forty-six were boys, or one boy to nine men. Of twelve thousand two hundred and eighty-one engaged in cotton manufactures, three thousand two hundred and twenty-one are youth of both sexes, or one in four; and in the manufacture of woollen goods the proportion is about the same. be seen that in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods our boys have no proper complaint to make, the proportion being fair, about one in a family of five aiding the father in its support. In mining double the present number could and should be admitted. But in the mechanical and united mechanical and manufacturing branches the disproportion is startling. My calculation is, from all the information to be acquired in our bureau of statistics, that but one minor is employed to twenty-five men, while in the stores of the State there are twice as many clerks as there are apprentices to the mechanic arts;

and the number of female domestics servants exceeds seven times over the number of boys engaged in acquiring useful trades. If we make every allowance for age, wealth, pride, and other causes calculated to interfere with employment, there is still in this State an army of one hundred and fifty thousand boys awaiting the opportunity to acquire useful trades. With these home facts constantly staring us in the face, is it not wonderful that the system which produced them has thus far escaped successful assault?

"Let us restore the apprentice system—let us at least attempt to return to it by giving legal protection to our youth in their right to acquire useful trades. It is an in-

herent right, and it is unmanly to deny it. . . . .

"Our greatest want is skilled labor. We have a magnificent school system, to the support of which we annually contribute millions. We educate the youth, and at the age when they should enter upon the more useful duties of life they find every door to skill slammed in their faces. Upon every door of every workshop in every great business centre of the State is marked with painful plainness, 'No apprentices need apply!' Then where do they go? They go to swell the clerkships and places where the knowledge which the State so carefully gives them may find some appreciation. . . . ."

It is not intended, in making the suggestions, to limit the consideration of this most vitally important subject to them; nor is it intended to convey the impression that they are not susceptible of both amendment and enlargement, both as to scope and practical adaptation to the end in view. But it is intended to impress on the mind of the Legislature, and the public, that a necessity, an absolutely imperative necessity, exists for such legislation as shall elevate the standard of acquirement in the youth, the better to fit them for education in industrial vocations, and to elevate this education to a higher position than it now holds, by making mental instruction and tuition an essential prerequisite for trade teaching. This is now re-

garded as a paramount necessity for the lasting welfare, and prosperity, and happiness of a people, on whom is laid the responsibility of self-government.

It is to be regretted that so much misunderstanding exists as to what is generally understood as a profit-paying system of convict labor.

The popular impression seems to be that prisons should be profit-making institutions, and therefore they ought to be so governed and regulated, that the labor of the convicts must pay, not only the expenses of maintenance and support, but yield a profit to the State.

Labor, as the primal ordinance for man's life need, was decreed, "by the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." But it must be observed that this injunction was made to foreordain the fact, that labor was the destiny of the race. Labor, though designated as man's destiny under all circumstances, involved the conditions under which it was imposed. Voluntary toil as the necessity of man's condition, was intended to be a duty which was ever to attend his life, as necessary to it. When the duty was thus expressed, it made the voluntary act, or the necessity for the act, paramount to all other incidents to the act. Labor as a duty from necessity, is not labor as a penalty for crime. To confound these relations is possibly to misunderstand the intent and purpose of the injunction.

When society, or the State, inflicts labor as part of the penalty, or the punishment for crime against its laws, it takes from labor its highest character, and reduces it to the level of a punishment, a penalty inflicted by human law for a violation of social order. It cannot be admitted that labor as a human punishment, is to be the equal of labor as a divinely imposed duty, incident to man as a condition of his existence. It may be claimed that society has assumed the right to inflict labor as part of human punishment, because there are those who interpret the divine or-

dinance to be in the nature of a penalty, and on such authority this right is permitted to States. This is not disputed in its most comprehensive meaning. It is objected, however, to the special and direct application of this authority, that it does not permit the distinction to be made between labor as a voluntary act, enforced by universal human necessities, and labor as a penalty for crimes, inflicted by human law as an element in the punishment of individuals.

It is the duty of man to toil, since it is in obedience to a divine command. In this obedience lies the duty. The necessity for labor is the accompanying condition which makes the duty imperative. Therefore labor is one of the highest duties required of mankind, obedience to the command of the Creator.

The involuntary labor inflicted on a convict as part of his sentence for violation of human laws, his punishment by imprisonment with labor, is so far less than a duty, that it is reduced to the level of a penalty, a condition of involuntary servitude to the State, to which he is sentenced, as an expiation in part, for crime.

While the general idea created by the command, it is true, is, that mankind by necessities which surround the human family are not free from the need of labor, yet might it not be interpreted to mean that such labor from necessity, became a universal duty, and that the injunction to labor, was in the nature of such duty?

Yet, can it be supposed that in the limited and restricted sense of imposed involuntary labor as a part of a sentence of punishment for crime against the laws of the State, is a duty which dignifies the toil, or raises it higher in the ethical view than a penalty inflicted by human authority for the benefit, welfare, or security of human society?

If the interpretation of "by the sweat of thy face

thou shalt eat bread" is, that it inflicts a penalty on the whole human family, to be suffered as inflicted penalties are suffered, then the obedience is compulsory, and labor in all senses, and under all views, is a punishment. Can there not be a more reasonable construction? As man's necessity for labor is the condition imposed on him, then the obedience to the condition is a duty which his moral nature recognizes, but if he merits by his crime, a punishment of which labor is an element, then disobedience to his moral obligation, as well as a violation of the laws of the State, make his imposed toil, a penalty.

These remarks are not intended to contravene or criticize any religious tenet or belief. They are not made either in the spirit of polemic or theologic controversy. Their purpose is to seek to discover a line of thought reconciling what may be divergent views, with the necessity which admittedly exists, for placing education in mechanical industries, and handicraft labor, on the same plane with mental instruction or intellectual labor. There is also this further desire in thus stating the views expressed, to draw the distinction between labor as a duty, and labor as a penalty. The disinclination of many of the youth to engage in instruction which ought to be prerequisite for trade vocations, will in some degree be thus removed out of the way of those, who prefer any occupation than that of manual labor.

But profit-making public institutions are rare, as the general result of involuntary labor, as a penalty. It is true that in special cases, the association of convicts, and their connection with machinery as applied to the work in some prisons, result in an excess of earnings over cost support. It may be true, also, that in some localities the demand for the production of convict employment, is greater than the usual supply from outdoor sources. Then it is

that a profit can be made over the expenses attendant on the support of the prison. These are special instances. When the general results of any given number of penal institutions, over a period of years are examined, it will be found, that the effort to make profits is at the cost of most of the influences for which crime-punishment should be primarily and rigorously applied to produce.

It cannot be denied that the congregation or association of convicts, while under punishment for their crimes, is the condition precedent in any profit-making system of prison labor. It is claimed that this association or congregation is most costly in its ultimate effects on society. The money gained by a given number of associated prisoners while in prison, from their associated labor, may appear in the yearly accounts as a profit to the treasury, or that the yearly support of these prisoners is compensated by their work, in dollars and cents. It is not considered, however, while congratulations are made over this financial exhibit of a year, or more than one year, what permanent, lasting injury has been inflicted on these convicts when they have been discharged from imprisonment, or on society of which they are again to become members.

If a crime-class has been organized during this associate labor, if each of these individuals has been made acquainted with men who are ready for a life of crime; to prey on the community; to be despoilers of the property of citizens and their possession; who are to be looked after at the cost of preventive, detective, and punitive agencies; who are to be united as a power for evil which is to threaten at all times the safety and security of society, then if the value of property lost, and the expenses which are necessary from the knowledge of the need to repress the organized efforts of this class, are added to the social depravity which is to come from the existence of this class

in communities, it is doubtful if the profit made during their prior punishment, will repay the cost which arises from the consequences which are thus produced.

When careful statistics are furnished covering these results, then positive evidence can be adduced to prove, or disprove, this objection to profit-making associate systems of prison discipline.

Are there no dangers to society which come from the association of convicts during their imprisonment? The fact that men of all grades of moral character, the young, the first, the old, the hardened offender are associated together, of itself establishes a class of convicted persons who are known to each other as criminals. This acquaintance of persons and character is not necessarily ended with a discharge from prison. The enforced labor as a profit-making principle in convict punishment, tends to create in each a desire to live without work. Congregating together after these persons regain their liberty, is often prearranged, often, as a necessity, for the occupation of idle hours. Once having formed these prison associations, disposed to live without labor, believing that they have worked enough while forced to labor as a punishment, these persons more readily engage themselves in devices for self-support without manual toil. Depredations on society are the only means which can be resorted to. Combining their faculties for securing support at the cost of the security to property, ready to take life rather than fail and meet detection and punishment, artifices are devised to accomplish their purpose. union of forces which is formidable, because it is a combination of desperate men for desperate ends. Then arises as a necessity, the homes for these persons, places of safety, places where the stolen property can be secreted or disposed of. To this must also be added the temptations offered to those heretofore innocent partakers of the depredations of this class, those too who are drawn into association with the individual members of this class, the influences of a successful career, the tampering with the detective agencies established to arrest, but which in some cases are corrupted to participate in shielding those of this class that are supposed, but not known, to be guilty of crimes. When it is considered how many individuals are more or less connected with the members of this combination, or association of convicts, and who are therefore at least unwilling to aid in detecting them if guilty of offences, and who profit in many ways from this connection, it is but the opening view into the dangers, evils, mischiefs, and wrongs which arise from the associate system of convict punishment, on which is based the profitmaking results of associate convict labor.

The primary purpose of the originators of the Pennsylvania system was non-association of convicts during imprisonment for crime. This was the central principle. Radiating from it were the aims of a reformatory treatment. For association, some other system was sought by which to punish and reform the convict, deter others from crime, and protect society. The alternative reached was isolation. It was almost the other extreme. What other name could be then given to such a radical change at its very birth than "The Solitary System?" So it was called during all its infancy. To subject the convict to isolation in a cell was, to be sure, a solitary imprisonment. Nearly all the objections which have ever been urged against this Penitentiary discipline arose entirely from the name by which it was first known. Philanthropy with its benign, Prejudice with its severe, Fiction with its descriptive, and Controversy with its hostile pen have assailed it. The contest for half a century and more has been unequal, because comparative ignorance of the subject, and the mistaken notion that convict punishment, to

be successful as a penalty, must pay, enlisted in an opposition which appealed to pecuniary considerations to array public opinion in conflict with the rudimental principles of philosophy.

The experience obtained, however, was teaching the Inspectors of this Penitentiary how best to modify the discipline in harmony with the radical idea, ameliorating and removing its discovered defects.

The separation of the convicts from each other was secured, and isolation was less the purpose than separation. Moral, educational, and reformatory influence were invoked by which to reach the convict under the punishment for his offence against society.

These introduced, were destructive of that which was understood by the objectionable and unjust term of "isolation" in the discipline.

Then it became the "separate system" in the administration of the improved discipline.

After careful investigation, and the trial of agencies which were specially directed to each individual convict, to improve and reform, elevate and strengthen, aid and invigorate his moral capabilities, and as far as human effort could accomplish, regenerate him and prepare him for reassociation with society; then the Penitentiary system, as it is now in operation in the Eastern State Penitentiary, was best and most appropriately described as *The Individual Treatment System* of Prison Discipline.

During all these years of controversy, and, indeed, hostility, the Inspectors, conscious that the system contained within itself the elements of success and ultimate triumph, devoted themselves to perfecting its administration, and the adoption of those reforms on which both these results essentially depended.

They earnestly advocated the system, gave to the public the information they obtained, prepared with care the statistics which yearly were presented for investigation, and waited for that calmer spirit of inquiry which was surely to come over the public mind.

The isolation, separation, and individualization of the convict were progressive advances, but non-association was never abandoned as the distinctive and fundamental principle on which the system rests.

The expectation of the Inspectors has been fully realized, and their unwearied labor fully rewarded.

In Europe, where the severest tests are applied to ascertain the best plan of convict punishment, there the separate system is able, by the philosophy which justifies it, to claim the approval of the most enlightened governments.

The objections which it has to meet in this country arise chiefly from the delusion that dcmands a Penitentiary discipline which makes a profit to the State, and assumes that to be best which makes the largest pecuniary gains.

Against such objections it is difficult to contend. This is an age in which material advantages resolvable in money are the unequal contestants with more expensive systems of social science.

The general opinion, its purpose and reasoning which sustains convict association, is concluded in the productive ability, the capacity to labor, the value of the convict to the prison as an industrial agent. Employing prison labor, the price paid per diem for the convict's capabilities and involuntary industry, is the generally accepted principle, and necessity, for his association with his fellows. This association, or the rule which governs it, is limited to the physical character of the individual. He is most valuable when most capable of labor, and the mental, moral, or individual characteristics are little considered. The work he performs is generally in connection with suitable machinery. To approximate the physical capacity of the men to the artificial capacity of the mechanism, needs

no other investigation than that which compares the muscle of the man with the mechanical power. Therefore it is, if not without exception, the rule to regard the convict as to his physical development.

The evil effects thus produced are the legitimate consequence of a cause which relegates every other consideration than that which estimates and determines the profit the prison can produce from the force and endurance of the convict. This finds its justification in the theory that a convict should be punished for his crimes; that punishment is by imprisonment; that prisons are public necessities; society should not be taxed for their maintenance; therefore that system of imprisonment is best which saves the cost of its administration, and which, thus relieving the public treasury from a burden, may be made both self-supporting and profit-making. This is the scope of the theory and the deductions from it. It is a material-istic phase of punitive law, the evolved consequence of the narrowest view of punishment, the aggregated argument in favor of congregation, or convict association, of offenders subjected to prison punishment for violations of law.

It is to be observed that this rule of association only is

It is to be observed that this rule of association only is now considered. The advantage offered to the convict during his release from work, for mental or moral improvement, is not here proposed to be examined, as the question involved does not include any plan proposed or practiced for convict reform. It is solely the association in congregation which demands a more thorough investigation, since it cannot be admitted that this subject has yet been treated on any broad and comprehensive principle.

If the congregation or association of convicts is the sys-

If the congregation or association of convicts is the system to be adopted, for the present, under the influence of a pressure for self-supporting prisons, very much can be accomplished to render that system less objectionable.

Many evils can be removed out of the way, which now attach themselves, by necessity, to its administration.

The subject can be presented to the attention of the students of penal science, even under this view, so that the hypotheses may be evolved from which logical, if not natural, consequences are deducible, to demonstrate the paramount needs of that method of prison or Penitentiary discipline which, while it punishes the offender, protects society, presents deterring example, avoids the creation of a crime-class, and subjects the individual to educational or reformatory training.

Every offender against the laws of society who is brought under the penalty of imprisonment, is punished for acts he has committed. These acts were voluntary, were the result of will, purpose, and action. They were predicated of some pre-existing cause. Such an offender, if for the first time subjected to such a punishment, comes to the prison as a member of society practically unfamiliar with penalties, punishment, or prison discipline. His age, personal surroundings, antecedent history, cause of crime, mental and moral conditions, as well as his physical capacities, are parts, elements, conditions, which in the man are to be subjected to the effects of this penalty. It is not the crime, but the criminal that is to be punished. If a first offence, and a young offender, the primary inquiry is to be instituted, as to the cause of crime. Why was it the man committed the act? The influences which excited the will, suggested the purpose, produced the crime, should be inquired into-not a mere perfunctory inquiry or examination, but one carefully made by competent and trained intelligence. This being ascertained with some reasonable assurance of certainty, the question then to be determined is as to his suitable, proper place in prison. Surely a young man convicted for a first offence, of fair intelligence, without either a depraved disposition or moral tendency to crime, hardly appreciating his position till in prison, and then, it may be, realizing his personal relations to society as the resulting consequences of his conduct, should not be associated with old offenders, members of the crime-class—subjected to the example, teachings, degradation, hardened moral natures, of men who defy all laws, reject all improvement or reformatory agencies—simply and only because he has physical capacity to labor. It is of great moment, then, that attention should be first directed to the cause of crime. In order to facilitate this investigation—for it is of signal consequence—we should divide crimes under two classes: First, Crimes against persons; Second, Crimes against property. It is self-evident that the cause of crime under these subdivisions is radically different.

Crimes against persons are the consequences often of hidden passion, malevolence, ungovernable temper, unregulated disposition, and constitutional infirmities. These crimes are not always committed by "bad men," there are exceptions, but the general experience is that personal attacks by men on each other, are based in moral disturbances aided by physical force, stimulated by some emotion. They are crimes of passion, resulting from these general causes; the motive is exhausted in the performance of the act, and on the readjustment of the elements of character of the individual, when he is tranquil, cool, again reflective, he is restored to good citizenship, minus the debt due to the law for his violation of it. The payment of this debt involves the wide range of punishment from death, to a short imprisonment. Such an offender does not belong to the crime-class, and excepting peculiar cases, never would, if he is treated during his imprisonment with any regard to the effect punishment should always be directed to produce, and the fact that his offence

is an exception to his otherwise general good character as a member of community. It will never be contended as wise, justifiable, or excusable, to put such an offender in association with convicts who are irredeemably vicious, hardened, and stolidly criminal, because he can endure bodily toil to the pecuniary benefit of the State. State may gain in dollars from the punishment of this man if thus associated during his punishment, it loses manyfold in the after-relations he is thereby educated to maintain to society on his release from imprisonment. In this case society is afflicted with a dangerous influence as the result of a penalty for a first violation of its laws. The penalty inflicted under this form of prison discipline has educated this man for crime rather than stimulated him to regain his respectable station in society. sociation during his prison life has contributed its influences to the formation of his associates in the future.

An individual of even mature years, having led a life of not unexceptional regularity, having contributed to the support of a family, unsteady in his habits, and unthrifty sometimes, but generally engaged in some business, finds himself tempted by the allurements of certain gain from a doubtful undertaking, his judgment and caution put to sleep by the artful insinuations and persuasion of an accomplice, and the originator of the scheme, steals the property of another, and is for this first offence convicted. It will not be contended that the punishment of this man should be in association with criminals who have been for years confirmed in crime, because his capacity for work is acknowledged.

Here are by no means exceptional cases of each class of crime, not unusual in their character, very proper types of persons, who, under the general rule of congregating convicts, are associated with the worst class of criminals on the paramount principle, that the association of prisoners for work is the primary requisite of the self-supporting prison system.

Having attempted to show the impolicy of this general rule as applied to cases, under the subdivisions of crimes against persons and crimes against property, which are not possibly embraced in the crime-class, the argument can be carried into other subdivisions of these two classes.

Looking to the objective point of our investigation, the cause of crime, it is yet to be ascertained by other lines of investigation. When conducting these inquiries as auxiliary aids, attention should be directed,

- 1. To the age of the convict.
- 2. To his social relations, parentage, family, business, and habits.
  - 3. To his education, mental, industrial, and moral.
- 4. To constitutional predispositions and peculiarities, so far as they are inherited or result from the training of his life, and if and how developed.
- 5. The circumstances surrounding him antecedent to the offence.
- 6. To the means adopted to prevent and elude detection.
- 7. The influences of education, as inducing the crime or as agents in its commission.
  - 8. The term for which he was sentenced.

For want of more accurate, expressive, or intelligent designations, it will be found that crime-cause is either chronic, contagious, or constitutional—chronic, as the result of social influences surrounding the man; contagious, as the sudden, unexpected, and undeveloped criminal cause and effect; constitutional, as the consequence or inherited predisposition or tendency to commit acts violative of law; or

- 1. Crimes of the passions and temperament;
- 2. Crimes of education and training;
- 3. Crimes of social negative forces.

It will not require, nor is an exhaustive examination needed, to satisfy competent officials, who, from long experience and proper qualifications, can make a diagnosis with almost as much certainty as if seeking for latent physical disease. The want of competent and capable prison officers is the chief difficulty. One of the greatest evils in prison government, as now very generally regulated, is the frequent changes of these officers, especially on the miserable and unworthy ground of political opinion. This is a crime of greater magnitude in the effects on society, than many of those for which punishment by imprisonment is inflicted.

The non-association principle here exhibits its real value, while the classification necessary, if it is made properly, is but another witness in favor of the individual treatment system of punishment, because that is the best possible system of classification.

As populations increase and multiply, society has need of all the knowledge to be obtained that it may the better protect itself against the crime-class. When an emergency arises, when the demand is made for all the information attainable on this subject, it will then be either too late or practically impossible to make all the investigations needed. Therefore, the justification for these theories, if you please, is that they at least invite attention, and prepare for the more full and complete comprehension of the questions which must yet be decided before the individual treatment system of convict discipline is finally condemned.

The more these questions are studied, the more positive the conviction will become, that if classification of convicts during imprisonment for crime is necessary for them and society, then the best possible classification is separation.

If this criticism on the congregation of convicts during

punishment for crimes without classification as has been suggested is reasonable and just, if it is approved by candid men who have studied systems of prison discipline, then it is suggested that one more step forward is logically and imperatively required. The objections to unclassified congregation are not limited to classification as the final remedy, for at best classification is but an expedient to avoid the cvils of association.

Once admit that classification on any basis is necessary, and the principle of association is attacked successfully, for classification is a modified association. If classification is regarded as essential for the benefit of the individual convict, and the preservation of society against the evils of general association of convicts in prison, then that system which most surely classifies, is better than one which only reaches up to a partial success.

If classification prevents these results in proportion as it is wisely organized and administered, then the best possible classification is separation of the convicts from each other while undergoing their punishment in prison.

Let it be admitted that *classification* is necessary, and the argument which sustains the *separate* system is concluded, because *separation* is the most perfect classification.

It is submitted that this reasoning is too direct and indisputable to need further illustration. It is the demonstration of a problem.

The argument in support of the individual treatment system of convict punishment, the separation of convicts from association with each other, is to be considered irrespective of opinions which are restricted within the narrow circle of those antagonistic views of which the radical axiom is "that system is best which pays most."

Assuredly there is no longer any need of discussing

the object and purposes of punishment for crimes as it is inflicted on the offender, after so much has been written on the subject. It is an axiom in penology, that punishment is intended by the spirit of the law, by its practical application, by the consent of the State, by the requirement for social welfare, by the absolute necessity which exists in society for its protection and prosperity, by the demands of order and peace, and the security of personal rights and property, not only that it should be applied individually, to the person guilty of violations of law, but to prevent them. It has this direct individual application, and relatively, it has the other characteristics. But beyoud this there are influences which punishment should exercise. The reform of the individual should be a coincident purpose with the infliction as a punishment, of the penalty for offences. The State has a deep interest in the future of the individual, after his punishment has ended. If this punishment is to make the individual an enemy to the great interest it was first imposed to protect, by the system under which it was administered, then it becomes a serious question if society derives any substantial advantage from penal laws. If the offender who suffers for his first violation of the law, is transformed by the system under which the penalty is inflicted into an offender against law as a vocation, then would it not be well to ask if the punishment of the person has not been a decided disadvantage to the State. This involves the close investigation of the system of punishment. Let it be shown on calm and disinterested investigation that there is any system as applied in Prisons or Penitentiaries which tends to produce such results, and cost, profit-making labor, or an adherence to prejudices, or popular outcry should not prevent its abolition, or reform. The State has too much at stake to trifle with such a question.

eiety has interests of such magnitude that the adherence to a system, when it is seriously doubted if it protects, becomes akin to a public danger.

If the individual treatment system prevents the formation of a crime-class, imparts to each individual a desire for labor, takes from involuntary toil the degrading idea that it is punishment, affords opportunity for self-improvement, encourages hope, stimulates a wish for reformation, saves the prisoner from the debasement of convict association, then the objection that it may not pay a profit to the State, sinks into an objection only, without any substantial grounds to condemn it on those higher considerations, which should give to such objection any value as a question of sound public policy.

On the other hand, if the association of convicts, without classification, tends to create this crime-class, degrades, debases, puts impediments in the way of self-improvement or the desire to reform, makes the individual worse in morals in his after-relations with society, in his individual character, blights his future—but pays a profit to the State, while it may effect these unfortunate results, then that ordinary wordly wisdom which is founded in self-interest, would pause before its continuance as the policy of the State, is justified or approved.

Prison conventions may meet, and Penitentiary congresses assemble to discuss results and theories of systems of convict punishment, but until the very basis on which they ought to rest, the fundamental principles which must underlie corrective, punitive, preventive, and reformatory prison descipline are demonstrated, ascertained, admitted and accepted, no real benefit to States, governments, or society, can be assured.

It is a question of the comparative merits, benefits, and results of Penitentiary systems, and that must be decided

by unprejudiced, thorough, philosophic investigations. As well might philosophers assemble to discuss important questions in the sciences by the expression of their belief, opinions, theories, or prejudices for or against given propositions, while the critical and thorough analyses of principles by scientific tests, experiments, and investigations are rejected as unnecessary.

This subject of Prison discipline has gone out of the domain of sentiment and emotion, and has entered that of philosophic inquiry. It will not suffice that any other treatment of it, than that which belongs to the dignity of this high domain, will satisfy those who have devoted enough attention to it to discover that it must be thus discussed, considered, and decided. The economic phase is admittedly highly important, but that must not be allowed to eclipse all other phases—which are in themselves of the supremest importance to the security of society, the rights of persons and property, and the welfare of the State.

This opportunity is deemed proper to state, that without carefully prepared statistical information which reaches down to the early life, character, cause of crime, education, trade industry, associations, and characteristics of each person on conviction for crime, his developed condition during his punishment, and the position he assumes after his imprisonment is ended, it cannot be possible to make that comparative examination of system of prison discipline, on which a just decision ought to rest.

As to the question of convict labor and its money value, it is to be observed, that one of the difficulties attending its introduction into the mart where demand and supply meet to fix the equivalent of production, in money, is found to be, that a conflict between prison labor, and outside industries, is sometimes created, because one labor is voluntary, and required by the necessities of the producing

power in the State, and the other is degraded, because it is the production of convict punishment. The one must give place to the other, when the conflict assumes that form in which rude, natural justice, brooks no controversy in an isolated issue, between the support of the industrial classes, and prisons, that are self-supporting.

Reference has been made to the increase in the total population of the Penitentiary during the years 1874 and 1875. But it should not therefore be inferred that crime has proportionably increased. The length of sentences inflicted for more serious offences has retained in the Institution a larger number of prisoners than usual. This will appear from the following statement:

There were 315 prisoners received in 1870, 240 in 1871, 226 in 1872, 232 in 1873, 278 in 1874, and 359 in 1875. Comparing these admissions with the fact that there were 282 prisoners discharged during 1870, 297 during 1871, 217 during 1872, 236 during 1873, and but 199 during 1874, and 255 in 1875, the increase in the whole population for 1874–5 is explained.

It is not to be overlooked in considering the present population of the Penitentiary that the increase of convicts in 1875 is to be attributed to this cause. The length of sentences inflicted in many instances since 1870, continues in the Penitentiary a larger number than heretofore, which adds to the total population of last year.

The more satisfactory mode of presenting the increase of criminals sent to this Prison, is to make a comparison of those received, and discharged, over a period of five years, and the total population at the end of the several years included in this period. The whole number of prisoners received in 1875 was 359, and the number discharged was 255.

The number received in 1870 was 315; in 1871, 240; in 1872, 226; in 1873, 232; and in 1874, 278; 1875, 359.

The number discharged in 1870 was 282; in 1871, 297; in 1872, 217; in 1873, 236; and in 1874, 199; 1875, 255.

Received in 1875, 314 white males, 1 white female, 43 colored males, and 1 colored female.

Discharged in 1875, 224 white males, 6 white females, 25 colored males.

The whole number in confinement in 1870 was 953; in 1871, 911; in 1872, 840; in 1873, 854; in 1874, 896; and in 1875, 1056.

And also the natural increase of population in the counties sending prisoners to this Penitentiary, and the increase in the number of convicts received may be thus stated. Taking the year 1860 and the year 1870, the increase in the population of the counties has been, say  $13_{100}^{81}$  per cent. On the same basis, taking the convicts received in 1860 and those in 1871, the increase has been, say  $21_{100}^{62}$  per cent. An estimated increase in the population of these counties, taking the years 1870 and 1875, gives, say 10 per cent., while the increase in the number of convicts received into the Penitentiary in the year 1875 over the year 1870 gives 14 per cent.

This statement very nearly presents the respective relation of convicts to population, in the Eastern District of this State, so far as the basis of the calculation is found in the records of the receptions into this Institution, and the official census.

It is known that the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, is the only Penitentiary now conducted on the "individual treatment system of Prison discipline" in the United States. It is also known that one or more of the best penal institutions in Europe, especially the Belgium prisons, are on the "separate" plan, as it is there known. Our State was the first to establish that system, which has grown from what was originally designated, for want of a better or

more distinctive term, "the solitary," to what it is, as now administered, the "individual treatment system." The duty, voluntarily accepted, but by the common consent and demand of enlightened jurists imposed on those who have been connected with the administration of the discipline of the Eastern State Penitentiary, to maintain and explain its real benefits to society, is yearly performed with an increasing and unshaken faith in its superior claims to the approval of mankind, as a method for the punishment of offenders, the prevention of crime, the reform of the individual, and the advantage of the State.

There is necessarily, and it is no cause for surprise, an existing antagonism between the "individual" and the associate, or congregate systems of Penitentiary punishment. The fact that so great a majority of States have adopted the congregate system, renders this difference in opinion difficult to overcome. It is believed the following are among the controlling reasons for the preference given to the associate system. It is more easily comprehended, less difficult to administer, promises much, requires less of careful supervision by prison officers, demands a far lower degree of intelligent oversight by them, divides the custody or superintendence of the convicts, between the State and the "contractor," and admits of opportunities to reward a class of applicants for employment as prison officers recommended without proper regard to capacity or qualifications, for the services required of them. It is so easy to govern a number of convicts associated in their daily toil, when they are looked upon as enemies of society, who are sentenced for crimes, only to be controlled by force, made to labor, and detained in custody by a physical superiority that any ordinary man, or number of men can exercise, by the aid of weapons that are used as the symbols of the authority of the State.

When superadded to this by no means improbable view, of some of the controlling reasons for adopting the associate system, is to be found the many interests which are also more or less powerful in sustaining it, which eentre around the "contract system" of prison labor, by which the conviet toils for the profit of the party who pays the State a per diem compensation for the use of his physical capabilities, then it is not difficult to understand why so little careful analysis, or close study of systems of prison discipline are found in some of those States where, notwithstanding the demonstration of the evils, abuses, and failures of the associate system, it is yet maintained.

Nor is it discouraging to know, that all the arguments and statistical evidence of the value of the "individual treatment system" are unnoticed and unheeded, when first is to be overeome, these barriers to their study.

Therefore, the undersigned, who have been directed to present to the Legislature this Forty-sixth Annual Report, as for over forty-six years has been the eustom of the Inspectors of this Penitentiary, feel it to be obedience to both duty and custom, to point out from experience, observation, and deduction, the grounds on which it is claimed the individual treatment system of prison discipline, as administered in the Eastern State Penitentiary, is superior to other systems. It is philosophically so. It is by observation proved to be so. The experience of forty-six years sustains the arguments which assert and demonstrate it is so; or, human reason, and the desire aided by it, impartially, honestly, and fairly to treat a subject of public importance, freely open to the investigation and examination of the civilized world, are confounded with the results of a blind, ignorant, selfish prejudiee.

The two communications attached to this report, the one addressed to the Governor, and the other to the General Assembly, express the views of the Board on the subjectmatter to which they refer, and mention of them now, is only for the purpose of calling attention to the suggestion they contain.

The reports of the Warden, Resident Physician, and the Moral Instructor, to the Board of Inspectors, are attached hereto, and attention is respectfully called to each.

The report of Mr. Townsend, the Warden, contains some interesting facts as to the term of service of the officers of the Penitentiary, and the administration of the discipline and general condition of the Penitentiary.

The Resident Physician's, Dr. White's, report will be found on examination to be of very great merit as a medical paper, and the ability with which he treats the subjects he introduces deserves commendation.

The Moral Instructor, Mr. Ruth, has made some important suggestions in his report, and their merit consists in the special application of his investigation to the individual characteristics of the convicts, and their crime causes. It is a subject, however, which requires to be more thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Sheneman, the Clerk of the Institution, has devoted much time and labor in the preparation of the statistical tables which are part of this report, and his careful and conscientious exactness, gives them an importance and value.

The faithful discharge of the responsible duties intrusted to the intelligence and capacity of the overseers, and officers of the Penitentiary, deserves the highest approval. During the past year, the number of convicts was so greatly in excess of any former year, that the good

order, and discipline, were maintained by the thorough knowledge, and anxious care, of all the overseers and officers of the Penitentiary.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD VAUX,

President.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES,

Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, 22d February, 1876.

NOTE.—The following communications having been referred to in the Inspector's Report are now published as expressing the views of the Inspectors on the subjects to which they relate.

To HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SIR:

At a meeting of the Board of Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, held Saturday, December 18, 1875, the Honorable Alexander Henry offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Inspectors be requested, in behalf of the Board, to address a communication to the Governor, calling his attention to the over-filled condition of the Penitentiary, and asking that he will refer thereto in his Annual Message to the General Assembly, with the desire of the Board to make known their views for the consideration of the Legislature.

Certified from the minutes,

RICHARD VAUX,

President.

Attest:

CHARLES THOMSON JONES,
Secretary of the Board of Inspectors.

In complying with these instructions of the Board I have the honor to remark, that the increase in the population of the counties sending convicts to this Penitentiary, and comprising the Eastern District of this State, is at about the rate of eighteen per cent. in ten years.

The actual figures, as taken from the census of 1860 and 1870, with the number of prisoners sentenced from these counties, you will find annexed hereto, as part of this communication, marked "A."

During the past five years circumstances have arisen, which, in their effect on the social condition, both industrial and moral, have not tended to diminish the inducements to crime.

The Inspectors of this State Penitentiary have had their attention anxiously directed to the causes which have increased the population of the Penitentiary, and the best means to provide for this increase. There are now five hundred and eighty cells, and the prison population is seven hundred and ninety-five. It is to be suggested, that in our view of this subject, the present number of prisoners is not exclusively to be credited to the increase of crime, because the length of some sentences retains in the Institution a larger number at this date, than usual. The yearly discharges by expiration of sentence are less in 1875 than heretofore, as will appear by the annexed statement, marked "B."

What is to be the best remedy for the present crowded condition of this Institution, and the antecedent causes, is to be ascertained only after a full and exhaustive consideration of many most important questions. They deserve, in the opinion of the Inspectors, The suggestion of a new prison involves such an examination. the positive necessity of such an examination. The Inspectors believe that your Excellency, and the General Assembly, will accept the results of the experience and careful study of the subjects which the Inspectors are prepared, and earnestly desire, to communicate when their views are required, or regarded as worthy of attention. It is believed that the elucidation of these questions cannot be reached by any intuitive, speculative, or superficial method. Systems for the punishment for crimes are now engaging the attention of the most civilized nations. Prison congresses, national and international, attest the importance which attaches to the subject. It may be said that the scientific treatment of it alone satisfies those who justly subordinate the merely emotional and material, to those philosophic investigations by which these systems are to be tested. Our State holds, if not the first place, no secondary position in the respectful attention of the world's conventions and congresses, which are occupied in the discussion of these systems. It is the earnest hope of the Inspectors that the mission philanthropy and philosophy have devolved upon those devoted to the "Individual Treatment of Penitentiary Discipline" may be permitted, uninterruptedly, to demonstrate its high claims to the final indorsement of nations now making penal jurisprudence the objective point of study, seeking results which can only be attained by experience and protracted investigations. Should your Excellency be pleased to communicate to the General Assembly this action of the Inspectors, they will be prepared, when required, to present fully their views on this subject, either to yourself, or to the Legislature.

With great respect,

RICHARD VAUX,

President Board of Inspectors.

Eastern State Penitentiary, 21st December, 1875.

## EXHIBIT A.

A list of Counties sending Prisoners to the Eastern State Penitentiary during
the year 1860.

Counties in 1860.			Population in 1860.			N	o. received in 1860.
Adams,			28,006				2
Berks,			93,818				5
Bradford,			48,734				7
Bucks,			63,578				27
Carbon,			$21,\!033$				1
Chester,			$74,\!578$				1
Clinton,			17,723				13
Columbia,			25,065				3
Cumberland,			40,098				5
Delaware,			30,597				4
Franklin,			$42,\!126$				7
Lebanon,			31,831				1
			$43,\!753$				9
Lancaster,			$116,\!315$				1
Luzerne,			$90,\!244$				13
Lycoming,			37,399				6
Mifflin,			16,340				3
Monroe,			16,758				2
			13,053				2
Northampton, .			47,904				6
Northumberland,			28,922				4
Perry,			22,793				4
Philadelphia,			$565,\!529$				106
Potter,			11,470				3
Susquehanna, .			$36,\!267$				3
Tioga,			31,044				1
Union,			14,145				1
Wayne,			$32,\!239$				5
York,			68,200				14
			1,709,561				<del></del> 259

A list of Counties sending Prisoners to the Eastern State Penitentiary during the year 1870.

						Population					N	o. received
Counties in 1870. Adams,						$\frac{10}{30.315}$						in 1870.
70 10 1			٠		•	50,310 $53,204$						10
T) 1		•	٠		•	64,336						23
,		•	•	٠	٠	,	٠			٠		2 2
Cameron,	•	•	•		٠	4,273	٠					4
Carbon,	•	•	٠	٠	٠	28,144	••			٠		2
Centre,	•	٠		٠	•	34,418	٠		٠		٠	4
Chester,		•	٠	٠	٠	77,805	٠		٠		٠	3
Clinton,	•		٠		٠	23,211	٠		٠			
Columbia,	٠	٠	•		٠	28,766	٠			•		3
Cumberland,	•	٠	•	•	•	43,912	٠		•			10
Dauphin,		•	٠	٠	٠	60.740		•		٠	٠	20
Delaware,	٠	٠	•		٠	39,403	٠	•		٠	٠	2
Franklin,	•					45,365					٠	12
Juniata,	•					17,390		٠	٠		٠	1
Lebanon,						34,096						11
Luzerne,						160,915						10
Lycoming,						47,626						12
Mifflin,						17,508						6
Monroe,						18,362						1
Montgomery,						81,612						4
Montour,						15,344						4
Northumberland,						41,444						9
Perry,						25,447						1
Philadelphia,						674.022						127
Pike,						8,436						3
Potter,		:				11,265						1
Schuylkill,						116,428						ā
Snyder,						15,606						$\overline{2}$
Sullivan,						6,191						5
Susquehanna, .						37,523						อั
Tioga,						35,097						4
Union,						15,565						1
Wayne						33,188						1
York,		Ċ				76.134						7
					•		•		•	•		
						2,023,091						315

### EXHIBIT B.

### EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

During the year 1870, 315 convicts were received; in 1871, 240; in 1872, 226; in 1873, 232; and in 1874, 278.

During the year 1870, 282 convicts were discharged; in 1871, 297; in 1872, 217; in 1873, 236; and in 1874, 199.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS

OF THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

His Excellency, the Governor, in his last message to your honorable bodies, stated that the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary located at Philadelphia, would communicate to the Legislature their views as to the increase of accommodation for persons sentenced for crimes from the counties comprising the Eastern District of this State.

The undersigned by direction, and with the unanimous approval of the Inspectors, have the honor to present the following suggestions on this subject.

It has been the hope of the Inspectors, that the present Penitentiary, might be so enlarged that there would be no necessity for its removal. The desire on the part of the eitizens in its neighborhood, that it should be taken down, as it prevents improvement in circumjacent property, which otherwise might be made, it was thought would not express itself more distinctly than in an opinion it interfered with that improvement, because the Penitentiary is only one of three public institutions, which are so situated, that the removal of either, leaving the others, would check speculative enterprise in that section of the eity.

The Inspectors leave to the wisdom of the Legislature the question if the removal of this Penitentiary, while the other large public institutions in close proximity to it remain, will so increase the value of property, that the loss by this change will be met by the increase of taxation on the property now occupied by the site of the buildings after their removal.

The ground plot of the Penitentiary is about ten acres. The streets of the city which will pass through it when they are opened, will take about one-third of the ground. The remainder when sold would not yield much more, it is believed, than five hundred thousand dollars at the highest price. The stone will cost as much to take down and remove, as the first cost, with that of delivery, added. It is believed that the sale of the ground and materials, would not yield as much as the sum fixed by popular estimate.

Provision for the increasing number of convicts sent from the counties comprising the Eastern District of this State is absolutely necessary. This increase of criminals in this District since 1830, and the increase of population, is about in the same ratio. The character of the crimes is changing, but the number of sentences bears a reasonable proportion to population. There are two plans to meet this provision. Both are worthy of consideration.

The first is to retain the present Penitentiary for persons convicted of crimes against property, and to erect a new prison in a proper locality for those convicted of crimes against persons. This subdivision is made because it involves a classification that is now generally recognized. The crime-class belongs to the former, but those in the latter are not necessarily included in that crime-class.

The other plan is to erect a New Eastern Penitentiary for both classes sent from the counties only which now comprise the Eastern District, and remove the present buildings.

To adopt the last, will require much time to carry it into effect. It is not deemed possible properly to construct the buildings by plans, specifications and contracts. Strength, security, and proper adaptation to the use intended, and the impression that these are permanently attained in a prison, are essential. Intelligent and faithful supervision must be given to the work as it progresses. Changes, alterations, and improvements should be adopted as their need is manifest, without the dread of "extras" said not to be in a contract, and which amount not unfrequently to almost the original contract price.

The site to be selected is of great importance. The soil, the water, the drainage, and the local climate should be carefully considered.

If the removal of the present, and a new Eastern State Penitentiary is believed to be the better plan, it will require at least five years to complete the structures with a due regard to the absolute necessity for careful and conscientious workmanship, both in the walls and foundation, so that the settling, and drying out of the masonry may be guarded against; that it will be so gradual and uniform, as to prevent latent imperfections which might else manifest themselves, when repairs would be both expensive and hazardous.

The Inspectors desire most earnestly, that the cost of a new Eastern Penitentiary shall be restricted within those limits which an honest and faithful supervision will secure; so that integrity of purpose, and action, may characterize every item of expenditure.

A draft of a bill has been made to be presented to the General Assembly, which meets the entire approval of the Inspectors, providing for the erection of a new Eastern State Penitentiary, and the Inspectors have unamimously directed the undersigned to present it, and to be prepared to give such information as to details, as may be desired by your Honorable Bodies, at such times as you may designate.

On behalf of the Inspectors,

RICHARD VAUX,

President.

Attest:

CHARLES THOMSON JONES,

Secretary of the Board.



# GENERAL, COUNTY, AND INDIVIDUAL,

OF

# PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING

1875,

WITH THE

WHOLE NUMBER RECEIVED; COLOR, SEX, AGE; SOCIAL, MORAL, EDUCATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND LOCAL RELATIONS; CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND PERSONS; AND THE EFFECTS OF LONG AND SHORT SENTENCES, AS EXHIBITED BY RECONVICTIONS.

PRISONERS PARDONED.

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS COMPARED WITH CRIMES. OVERWORK OF PRISONERS FROM 1852 TO 1875, INCLUSIVE.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1875, etc., etc., etc.

# ANALYTICAL STATEMENTS,

Exhibiting the various characteristics of the 359 Prisoners received during the year 1875, the counties sending them, with their Chief Pursuits (whether Mining, Agricultural, Manufacturing, etc.).

A DAMS COUNTY.
(AGRICULTURAL.)

-	Color.	Nativity.	Sentence.	Offence.	No. of Convie- tions.	Parental Conjugal Relations, Relations	Parental Conjugal Relations, Relations.	Habits.	Industrial Relations.	Educational Relations.	Relations. Schools.
	White. Black.	Germany. Switzerl'd. Penna.	1 yr. 6 mos.	S. Burglary and larceny.	H H 61 6	Living. Mother. Father.	Single.	Mod. drink. Occ. Intem. Intemp.	Unapprenticed.	Mod. drink., Unapprenticed, Read and Write. Occ. Intemp. Intemp. Read and Write	Pub. School.
5 -	White.	Germany. England. New York.	-ଶାଷା ==	Lareeny. Horse stealing. Lareeny.	1	Dead. Living. Father.	Married. Single.	Moderate. Occ. Intem. Moderate.	3 3 3 3	"	3 3 3 3
				BRADFORD		COUNTY	Υ.				
				(AGRICULTURAL, MINING, AND MANUFACTURING.)	INING, ANI	MANUFA	CTURING.)				
	Male. White.	Penna.	2 yrs. 2 mos.	s. Robbery.		Living.	Married.	Moderate.	Moderate.   Unapprenticed.	Illiterate, Read and Write.	No School.
	,,,	Canada.	100	Manslaughter.		,,	Single.	Occ. Intem.	"	Illiterate.	No School.
	99	New York.	T 0	Lareeny.	<del>-</del>	Father.	Married.	Moderate.	3 3	Dood ond Weite	Dod. Colean
	: :	: "	2	; 3		Eather.	; ;	. 3	: 3	liead and Write.	Lub, Schoot.
	"	Penna.		Murder, second degree.	-	Living.	"	"	3 :	33.7	3 3
	"	New York.	.:	)) Augono I	-	3 3	: 3	Intemp.	: 3	: :	1 3
	"	""		Eape.	-	Mother.	"	"	"	33	No School.
_	"	"	1 6	Larceny.	-	Dead.	Single.	Moderate.	33	Illiterate.	33
	3 3	33	co -	Perjury.	-	Living,	); ;	Oce. Intem.	3 3	Read and Write.	Pub. School.
	: :	; ;	00 00 	Horse stealing.		: :	: :	Moderate. Oee. Intem.	: 3	Bead and Write.	No School. Pub. School.
_	"	Ireland.	9 9	Lareenv	-	"	"	"	"	***	**
	33	Penna.	1 10	Horse stealing.	-	"	3	Moderate.	33	111	"
	"	"	1 9	Larceny.	-	Father.	"	,,	**	"	"
_	3	New York.	1 6	,	-	Dead.	3 :	Abstainer.	<b>z</b> :	3 :	No School.
-	3	Massaehu'ts	1 6	33	— —	Father.	;	Moderate,	3	:	3

### BUCKS COUNTY.

(AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING.)

Pub. School.  " " No School. " " " " " " No School. " " " " " " No School. " " " " No School. Pub. School.		No School. " Pub. School.	No School.
			OUNTY.  GRICULTURAL.)  Mother.   Single.   Moderate.   Unapprenticed   Read and Write.   No School.
Unapprentieed, Read and Write.  "" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	•	Single. Oce. Inten., Unapprenticed, Read and Write.	Unapprenticed
		Oce. Intem. " Moderate.	Moderatc.
Single.  " " " " " Married. Single. Widowed Single. Narried. Single. Single. Single. Single. Married. Single.	летонае.)	Single.	Single.
Dead. Living. Mother. Dead. Living. Mother. Living. Mother. Tather. Father.	GOUNTE.	Father, Living.	COUNTY AGRICULTUR   Mother.
<u>z</u> <u>z</u> <u>z</u> <u>z</u> <u>z</u> <u>z</u>	ON C		FER CING AND
6 mos. Larceny and rec. sto. goods.  3	CARBON COUNTY. (MINING, MANUFACTURING, AND AGRICULTURAL.)	Manslanghter. Barglary. Perjury.	OHESTER COUNTY. (MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL.) Manslaughter.   t   Mother.   Sin
0 m c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c		6 mos.	
7 2		7 yrs.	9 yrs.
White, Penna,  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		Penna. Ireland. Penna.	Male.   Mulatto   N. Carolina.   9 yrs.   Motal.   1.
Male. White.		Male, White,	Mulatto []
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10			(73)

### ANALYTICAL STATEMENTS-Continued CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

### (AGRICULTURAL.)

			-			_		_	-			_	-			_	-		-	_		_					_			
Relations.	Pub, Sehool.	33	: :	: 3	: ;	No School.	Fub School.	No School.	Pub. School.	no School.	rub, sensoi.	Del School	rub, School.	. 3				Pub. School.	3	"	,	: :	No School.	. 33	"	Pub. School.	"	"	No School.	Pub. School.
Educational Relations	Unapprenticed Read and Write. Pub. Sebool.	33 33	;	-		Illiterate.	Read and Write.	•	T11:11	Illierate.	Read and Write.	: 3	***	***				Unapprenticed. [Read and Write.] Pub. School.	"	33	3 3		= 3	. 3	Tiliterate	Read and Write.	"	3	Illiterate.	Read and Write.
Industrial Relations.	Unapprenticed	App. and serv'd.	Onapprenticed.	* *	: :	•	: :	: 3	: 3	. 3		, ,,	"	:				Unapprenticed.	3 ;	3 :	: :	: 3	: 3	z	77	3	3	33	3 3	: 3
Habits.	Moderate.	Intemp.	Abstallier.	Moderate.	: 3	: 3	: 3	;	. 3	3	4 Lote Smoon	Moderner.	A hoteiner	•				Married. Occ. Intem.	_	Abstainer.	Moderate.	Abstainer.	: 3	"	Moderate.	Abstainer.	Oce. Intem.	Moderate.	Oce. Intem.	Moderate.
Conjugal Relations.	Single.	Married.	olugie.	11	: 3	: 3	: 3	: 3	: 3	"	Menning	Single Co.	ongree	Widowed.		, •	MINING.)	Married.	3 :	: :	Single.	: 3	: 3	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	į,	Widowed.	Married
No. of Conjugal Conjugal Convictions. Relations.	Dead.	Living.	Degui.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Mother.	Living.	: "	***	Deed	Dead.	.g.,,	3,9		COUNTY	HNG, AND	Living.	Mother.	: •	Living.	36.41	Mother.	Living.	Mother.	Living.	3	"	Dead.	Living.
No. of Convic-	-	Ç3 T	-10	N :	٦:	2) (	21 7	٦,					٠,				UFACTUE	-	c) (	27 1	٦,		<del></del>		-	-	1	_	<del></del>	
Offence.	Burglary and lareeny.	Tonoona T	Transcally.	Burglary and larceny.		Larceny.	Larceny and ree. sto, goods.	Burgiary and farceny.	Danglem and rec. Sto. goods.	Largenty and recently.	Trooptuons formination	Pape of	Largeny	Forgery.	•	DAUPHIN	(AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, AND MINING.)	Murder, second degree.	Larceny.	:	: 3	-	3	"	***	Burglary and larceny.		27	Larceny.	Incestuous fornication.
Sentence.	2 yrs. 5 mos.	01 F	000	n c	77					::0		:	:9	· :				5 yrs. 6 mos.	ණ <del>,</del>		0 e	0 0	26	2 6	9	9	9	9	41	:::
Nativity.	Germany.	Donno	T CHILLS.	"	. 73	. 39	Mountoned	Maryland.	renna.	"	7.7	"	3,	"				Penna.	3 3	. 3	"	Morniond	the state of the s	N. Carolina.	Virginia.	New York.	23	Ireland.	Penna.	New Jersey.
Color.	White.	3 3	,,,	. 3	W.F I 4 A.	Mulatro	Mack.	117 15:40	: allie:	"	"	"	"	"				White.	Black.	white.	: 3	Minlotto	omenia	Black, 1	3	White.		3 :	3 3	
Sex.	Male.	<b>;</b> ;		: 3	: 3	: 3	: 3	3	"	33	33	33	"	;	, 15.			Male.	: :	: :	: 3	3	"	3	3	3	3 :	3 :	= =	3
Pris- oner's Age	18	## C	01	x c	25	2 9	2 6	77.6	776	16	i ii	3 2	38		Total,			50		25.5	170	7 6	61	30	22	58	58	35	13 g	 68 87
Pris-	855	7856	100	7013	100	2040	1500	2400	6400	80.15	80.16	8047	8196	8127	Ĭ			918	7847	010	040	000	7852	853	1854	892	893	168	7928	1930

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ruo, zenool,  a  no Selool,  Pub. Selool,  a  no mananananananananananananananananananan			Pub. School.			No School. " Pub. School			Puh. School.
Moderate.  Moderate.			Illiterate.			Occ. Intem.   Unapprenticed.   Read and Write.   No School.   Moderate.			Readand Write.
Onapprenticed.			Father.   Married.   Moderate.   App. and left.			Unapprentiecd.	•		Moderate. Unapprenticed. Oee, Intem. Moderate. Intemp. Moderate. Moderate.  Intemp. Moderate.  Intemp.
			Moderate.			Occ. Intem. Moderate. "			Moderate. Oce, Intem. Moderate. Intemp. Moderate. Intemp.
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Living.  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	COUNTY.	апстети	Pather.	COUNTY	ultural.)	Mother. Dead. Living.	COUNTY	(AL.)	Father, Nother, Living, " Mother, Living,
		V QNV	64		AGRIC	<b>*</b> ===		(AGRICULTURAL.)	00
Preducing abortion,  Larceny.  Receiving stolen goods,  Ilorse stealing, etc.  Assault and battery to rob.  Larceny, etc.  Burgary.  Larceny, etc.  Horse stealing.	DELAWARE	(MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL.)	Larceny.	FRANKLIN	(MINING AND AGREULTURAE,)	Targeny.  a Assault and battery.	LEBANON	(AGR	Larceny. Forgory. Assault and battery, etc. Burglary, etc. Larceny. Burglary.
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± × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×			3 yrs.			3 yrs.			# A PERES ER 219
Penna. Penna. Penna.  " " " Virginia. Maryland. Penna. New York. Prussia.			Ренпа.			Penna. Virginia.			Penna,  "  "  France. Germany.  "
White.  Mulatto  White.			7895   25   Male.   Black.			Male, Black.			White.
Male.	. 27.		Male.						Male.
25-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-	Total		25.	Total,		2222			7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
8033 8033 8035 8035 8038 8038 8038 8134 8134 8135 8135 8135 8135			7895			7899 7952 7953 7954			7834 8024 8025 8025 8026 8028 8107 8107 8109

# ANALYTICAL STATEMENTS-Continued.

### LUZERNE COUNTY.

(MINING, MANUFACTURING, AND AGRICULTURAL.)

Relations.	Schools.	Pub. School.	No School.	Pub. School.	"	3 3	No Sobool	Pub. School.	"	"	"	No School.	Pub. School.	No School.	t dig. Candon.	13	"	33	M. S.L.	No School.				No School. Pub. School. No School. Pub. School.
Educational Relations		App. and serv'd. Read and Write. Pub. School.	Illiterate.		Read and Write.	3 3	Tilitonoto	Read and Write		3	33	3	3 :	3 3	3	"	"	Illiterate.	Read and Write.	Illiterate.				Read and Write.  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Industrial Relations	iverations.	App. and serv'd. Unapprenticed	onappromerca.	"	7.7	33	"	"	33	"	"	33	"	33	App and servid.	Unanprenticed	in a stranged June 2	77	3 3	:				Unapprenticed.
Habits.		Moderate.	Intemp.	Oce. Intem	Intemp.	Moderate.	: 3	9.9	Intemp.	,,,	7.7	Abstainer.	Occ. Intem.	Intemp.	23	33	33	Abstainer.	3 ,	Intemp.				Moderate. Intemp. Occ. Intem. Moderate. Occ. Intem.
Conjugal	WCI dello llis.	Single.	33	Married.	"	Single.	: 3	Widowed	Married.	Single.	Married.	, ,	Single.	Married.	CITATO CO	"	9.9	Married.	Single.	:			TURAL.)	Widowed. Married. Single.
Parental Conjugal Relations Relations	rectacions.	Living.	3	"	3	Mother.	Tiving	Mother.	Living.	Father.	Living.	Mother.	Living.	Forbor	, total 21.	Living.	93	"	3 T	Father.	COUNTY	1	D AGRICUL	Dead. Mother. Living. Mother.
	tions.				1				· ,	¢Ί	61	က			4 61	c)	-	H		<b>-</b>		3	JRING, AN	
Offence.		Larceny.	Assault and battery to kill.	Murder, second degree.	3,0	Larceny.	: 3	Robbert.		Larceny.	Murder, second degree.	Rape.	Murder, second degree.	Assoult and battows to bill	Larceny.	33	11	Assault and battery to kill.	3 ,	Kape.	TYCOMING		(MINING, MANUFACTURING, AND AGRICULTURAL.)	Larceny.  " Robbery. Assault and battery to rob. Assault and battery.
Sentence.		yr. 6 m.		o 00	.:. 8	:	6	110	· · ·			14 11	11 10	11 10	11		en	:		11 0				3 yrs.4 md. 4 4 1d. 2 1 3
Nativity.		Penna.	"	Ireland.	"	Connecticut	Tenna.	Penna.	"	"	",	3 .	England.	Ireland.	England.	Penna.	"	,,,	Michigan.	New rork.				N. Carolina. Penna. Connecticut Penna. "
Color.		White.	33	3,	33	: :	. :	3,5	3	"	33	3 3	; ;	: :		3	33	3	3 3	:				White.
Sex.		Male.	2.5	"	"	3 3	: :	,,	33	"	"	3 3	: :	: :	3	13	33	;	: :		65 65			Fem. Male. " "
Pris- oner's Age		200	10	14	25	7.7	2.0	4 c1	- 8 8	13	:33	 06 1	522	6.5	85	25	50	30	82.5	- :	Total,			250 250 18 18
Pris-	1	61.0	_	52	23	77.	3 8	27	83	84	8105	282	179	8 8 8 8 8 8	8182	8183	8184	85	8186 2197	0	H			7864 7865 7866 7867 7869 7869

Forgery.   Forgery.   1   Living.   Married.   Moderate.   Unapprenticed.   Read and Write.   Pub. School.	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	(MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL.)	Burglary and Lareeny.  I Living. Single. Abstainer. Unapprenticed. Read and Write. Pub. School.  Moderate. Moderate. " No School.  " No School.  Pub. School.	MONTOUR COUNTY.	(MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL.)	d. Burglary and larceny. I Dead. Single, Moderate, Unapprenticed, Read and Write. Pub. School " Read and Write. Pub. School " Read and Write. Pub. School.	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.	(AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, AND COMMERCIAL)	md. Manslaughter. 1 Living. Single. Occ. Intem. Unapprenticed. Read and Write. No School.
Penna. 1 2 yrsm  Ireland. 1 2 2  New York. 1  Penna. 3  New York. 3  Penna. 1  New York. 1  Penna. 1  Renna. 1			Penna.   6yrsm.   8   10   10   11   11			Penna.   3yrs.4m.			7886   30   Male.   White.   Maryland.   8 yrs, 6 md.   Total, 1.
7967 35 Male White. 8087 21 " " 8088 29 " " 8089 29 " " 8091 25 " " 8091 20 " " 8094 20 " " 8094 20 " " 8145 29 " " 8145 28 " " 8147 35 " White.			7896 20 Male, White. 8655 34 " " " " 8 8056 36 " " " " " " " " " " <b>Total, 4.</b>			8173   16   Male.   White. 8174   27   "   " 8155   24   "   "			7886   30   Male.   White. Total, 1.

# ANALYTICAL STATEMENTS-Continued.

## NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

### (MINING AND AGRICULTURAL.)

Pris- oner's Age No.	Age	Sex.	Color.	Nativity.	Scntence.	Offence.	No. of Convic- tions.	Parental Conjugal Relations, Relations	Parental Conjugal Relations. Relations.	Habits.	Industrial Relations.	Educational Relations.	Relations. Schools.
7837 7838 7839 7840 7841 7841 7842 7843	22 22 22 22 23 23 15 15	Male.	White. " " Black. White.	Penna. " Poland. Penna.	12yrs. 9md.	La Assault an	ппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппп	Living. " " Mother. Dead. Living.	Married. Single. Widowed. Single.	Abstainer. Occ. Intem. " " " " Moderate.	Unapprenticed.	Unapprenticed. Read and Write.  " Hilterate. " Read and Write. " Illiterate. " Illiterate. " " Illiterate.	Pub. School. No School. Pub. School. " No School. Pub. School.
8005 8005 8007 8007 8008	13 20 23 23 23 23	: : : : :		N. Jersey. Penna. New York.	1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	Larceny. Rape. Forgery. Larceny.		3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	Occ. Intem.	3 3 3 3 3	Read and Write.	3 3 3 3 3
8010 8011 8013 8013 8013 8112 8113 8114 8114	252 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		Mulatto White. " " " " " Black.	N. Jersey. Penna. Germany. Penna. Ireland. Penna.	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Bigamy. Larceny Murder, second degree. Burglary. Larceny.		Father. Dead. Living. Dead. Living.	Married. Widowed Single. Widowed. Single. Married. Single.	Intemp. Moderate Oce. Intem. Moderate. Oce. Intem.	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Illiterate. No School.  Read and Write. Pub. School.	" " " No School. " Pub. School.
TC 7934 7935	Total,	Male.	, 23. Male. White.	Penna.	2yrsmd	PERRY COUNTY.  (MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL.)  Horse stealing.  Receiving stolen goods.   1   Living.   Mar	7 CO 3 AND A	COUNTY.  ND AGRICULTUR    Living.	tal.) Married.	Abstainer.	Unapprentieed	Married.   Abstainer.   Unapprenticed.   Read and Write.   Pub. School.	Pub. School.
Ě	Total		_				_		_				

## PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

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Priv. School. Pub. School. Pub. School. Pub. School. Never went. Pub. School. Priv. School. Pub. School. Rub. School. """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ "	Never went. Pub. School. No School. Pub. School.	No School. Pub. School. No School. Pub. School.  " " No School.  No School. Pub. School. No School.	No School.
Read and Write.  " " " " " Illiterate.  Read and Write. " " " " Illiterate.  Read and Write. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Read and Write. Illiterate. Illiterate. Illiterate. Read and Write.	Ead and Write.  Bead and Write.  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Illiterate.
Oce. Intern. Unapprenticed. Read and Write.  Abstainer.  Coe. Intern.  Moderate.  Internp.  Internp.  Moderate.  Internp.  Moderate.  Internp.  Moderate.  Coc. Intern.  Moderate.  Internp.  Internp.  Moderate.  Internp.  Int	a a care	App. and serv'd. Unapprenticed.	"
7	Intemp. Oce. Intem. Abstemious Moderate. Abstemious  "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	Abstentions Abstentions Moderate. Abstentions Oec. Intens Abstentions Moderate. Abstainer. Intemp.  " " Abstainer. " " " " Abstainer. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	=
Widowed. Married. Widowed. Narried. Single. Married. Single. Married. Single. Married. Single. Married.	Married. Single. Married. Single. Married. Single.	Married. Single. Single. Single. Single. Single. Single.	3
Father. Living. Mother. Living.  Mother. Living. Living. Father. Living.	Living. Mother. Living.  " " " "	Dead. Mother. Living. Dead. Living. Living. Dead. Living. Dead. Living. Dead. Living. Dead. Living. Dead. Mother. Living.	"
оннонниние оон		0HHH00HH00H00HHH	-
Forgery and larceny.  Burglary.  Forgery 1  Forgery 1  Larceny. 1  Robbery. 1  Larceny. 1  Assault and battery. 1  Larceny. 1  Assault and battery. 2  Larceny. 1  Larceny. 2  Larceny. 2  Larceny. 1  Larceny. 2  Larceny. 1  Larceny. 1  Larceny. 2  Larceny. 1  Larceny. 1  Larceny. 1  Larceny. 1  Larceny. 1  Larceny. 1	Passing counterfeit money.	Assault and battery to kill,  Assault and battery to kill,  Burglary.  Annshaughter,  Burglary.  Lareny.  Lareny.  Burglary and lareny.  Lareny.  Annshaughter,  Burglary and lareny.  Annshaughter,  Manshaughter,  Annshaughter,  Producing abortion.	Assault and battery to steal. 1
	Passing counterfeit money. 1 Larceny Manshanghter. 1 Conspiracy. 1 Burglary. 1 " " " " " " " " " " " 1	Manshaghter.  Assault and battery to kill.  Burglary.  Opening and secret. a letter.  Manshagher.  Burglary.  Lareny.  I Areny.  Burglary and lareny.  Manshaghter.  Jareny.  Assault and battery to kill.  Lareny.  Manshaghter.  Manshaghter.  Jareny.  Manshaghter.  Jareny.  Manshaghter.  Manshaghter.	-1
	Passing counterfeit money. 1 6 Manslaughter. 1 6 Gonspiraey. 1 Burglary. 1 6 a		-1
9 yrs.6md 2 yrs.6md 6 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 10			-1
9 yrs. Smd 2 y yrs. Smd 6 10 11 6 12 10 13 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 29 20	그 호텔 : 4 첫 		-1
9 yrs. Smd 2 y yrs. Smd 6 10 11 6 12 10 13 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 29 20	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Leman, 2	-1
le. White. New York.   9 yrs.6md   Penná.   2 10   6   6   2 10   6	Bugand. 4	Mulatto  "White. Germany. 2  White. Germany. 2  White. Penna. 3  "Germany. 2  Germany. 2  Germany. 2  "A freland. 1  "Penna. 1  Penna. 1  Penna. 1  Penna. 1  "A freland. 1  " Freland. 1  " Freland. 1  " Freland. 2  " Traland. 2	" 1 1
Male, White, New York,   9 yrs.6md   Pennd.   7 66   6   10   2 10   1	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Mulatto  "White. Germany. 2  White. Germany. 2  White. Penna. 3  "Germany. 2  Germany. 2  Germany. 2  "A freland. 1  "Penna. 1  Penna. 1  Penna. 1  Penna. 1  "A freland. 1  " Freland. 1  " Freland. 1  " Freland. 2  " Traland. 2	" White, " 1 1

# ANALYTICAL STATEMENTS—Continued.

## PHILADELPHIA COUNTY-Continued.

lations.	Pub. School. No School.  No School. No School. No School. No School. No School.  Rub. School.  """ """ """ """ """ """ """ "" """ "
l Rela	
Educational Relations.	Read and Write.  Read and Write.  "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "
Industrial Relations.	Unapprenticed.
Habits.	Moderate. Oce. Intem. Moderate. Oce. Intemp. Moderate.  " " " Abstainer. Moderate. Abstainer. Abstainer. Abstainer. Intemp.
No. of Convice Convicts Relations.	Single.  Married. Single. Married. Single. Married. Single. Married.  Widowed Married. Single. Married.  Widowed. Married. Single. Married. Single. Married. Single. Married. Single. Married. Single. Married. Single.
Parental Relations.	Father. Living.  Dead. Living.  Mother. Living. Dead. Living.  Mother. Living.  "  Father. Mother.  Living.  "  Tather.  Mother.  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "
No. of Convic- tions.	
Offence.	Assault and battery to steal.  Assault and battery.  Lareny.  Burglary.  Burglary and larceny.  Robbery.  Manslaughter.  Manslaughter.  Robbery.  Robbery.  Robbery.  Robbery.  Robbery.  Robbery.  Pelony.  Larceny.  Assault and battery to steal.  Accessory to forgery.  Forgery.  Assault and battery to kill, etc.  Forgery.  Assault and battery to kill.  Assault and battery to kill.  Assault and battery to steal.  Larceny.  Assault and battery to kill.  Assault and battery to steal.  Burglary.  Larceny.  Burglary.  Burglary.
Sentence.	######################################
Nativity.	Penna. Fentucky. Penna. Olio. Penna. " " " Nova Scotia Penna. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Color.	White,  Black. White,  R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R
Sex.	
Age	888888888888888888888888888888888888888
Pris- oner's Age Sex. Color. No.	7971 7972 7973 7974 7975 7975 7978 7988 7988 7988 7988 7988

Pub. School. No School. Pub. School.	33	No School.	Pub. Sehool.	Vo Cultool	Pub School	No School	Pub. School.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	7,7	"	No School.	Pub. School.	1 2 2	Dub Cobon	, uo. cenou.	"	3 1	No School.	T u.g. School.	"		Pub. School.	3 3	No Solvool	_		Pub. School.	No School.	Pub. School.	33	No Caboul	No School.	Pub. School.
Unapprenticed, Read and Write, Pub. School. App. and left. "No School. Unapprenticed. "Pub. School."		"	33	,	Poor ond Wwite	recturation by file.	"	"	33	33	Illiterate	Read and Write.	:	,,	"	"	33	3 3	"	"	Illiterate.	Read and Write.	3 3	Tilitomoto	Read and Write.	31	33	Illiterate.	Read and Write.	3 1	Tilitomoto	Read and Write.	99
Unapprenticed.; App. and left. Unapprenticed.	: 3 3	: 3	3 :	3 3	. 3	33	"	"	"	"	"	3 3	3 3	: 3	"	33	"	3 3	. 3	33	"	27	3 3	: 3	33	"	"	25"	"	"	App. and serv'd.	Unapprenticed.	Ann and servid
Intemp. Oce. Intem. Moderate. Oce. Intem.	77	Moderate.	7 99	Abstainer.	Moderate.	>>	Abstainer.	Oce. Intem	7,7	Intemp.	Moderate.	Abstainer.	Moderate.	Intemp.	Abstainer.	Moderate.	2.2	Tutoma	Moderate	,,	33	3	, ,	Als. foliage	Oce, Intem.	Intemp.	Occ. Intem.	Intemp.	Abstainer.	Oce, Intem.	Latonan	Moderate.	Abstainer.
Single. Married. Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	,,,	"	"	Married.	Single.	0,4	Married.	Single.	Married.	1 0	Married.	13	Single.	) <b>)</b>	Married	Single.	9	Married.		Single.	"	3,9	"	3.3	"	33	Married.	Married.	33
Mother. Living. Dead.	Living.	Motner, Dead	Living.	3 3	Dood	Mother	tollici.	Living.	Mother.	Living.	33	33	= -	Dead.		"	"	Mother.	Living	.0.,,	Father.	33	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Pather.	Living.	3	3	Dead.	LIVIIIS.	Mother
	21 12	٥ –			v -		a 	- C	100		ı	61	c1 (	210	- -	01		010	NI 01			21	017	- ,-	- 02	000		7	_	20		21	
		Larceny. 6	77	C		3	3	Attempted lareeny.	I C 2	-	1	Burglary. 2	010	Lobbery.	Consultaev.	Burglary and lareeny. 2	Н	Burglary. 2 N	NI 00	33	33			1		cenv.		v to kill. 4	Opening and sec'ng letters.	Larceny. 3	Burglary. 1	Counterfeiting.	Passing counterfeit money.
d Passing counterfeit money.		Larceny. 6	11			T 6.	3 -	+ 01	I C 8	-	1	Burglary. 2	614	210	4 H	Burglary and lareeny. 2	Н	©1 ©	NI m	3	20 1		001 7					7	-	Larceny. 3	c	÷1 ←	Passing counterfeit money.
d Passing counterfeit money.	Loodory.	Larceny. 6	11		"	7	3	Attempted lareeny.	I C 8	-	1	Burglary. 2	c10	210	4 H	Burglary and lareeny. 2	Н	©1 ©	N1 00	3	11 20 1		001 7					7	-	9 Larceny. 3	c	÷1 ←	6 Passing counterfeit money, 1
1 yrnd Passing counterfeit money.	1 6 10000cry.		11		"	7		Attempted lareeny.	Assault and battery.	-	1	2 Burglary. 2	614	210	. 7 Conspiracy. 1	- 61	Н	©1 ©	200	3	2 11 20 1	3 9	671 7		1 6 Robbery	1 6 Attempted larcenv.		7	-	2 9 Larceny. 3	c	S Counterfeiting	966
1 yrnd Passing counterfeit money.	1 6 10000cry.	D.C. 2 Larceny. 6	8		"	7		Attempted lareeny.	Assault and battery.	3 Robbery. 1	Ireland. 2 Bigamy. 1	Репиа. 2	::	210	Conspiracy. 1	- 61	Н	©1 ©	N1 67	3	2 11 20	3 9	6717	reman 3		1 6 Attempted larcenv.	1 6 Larceny.	4 8 Assault and buttery to kill, 4	-	" 2 9 Larceny. 3	3 Burglary. 1	÷1 ←	966
Penna. 1 yrmd Passing counterfeit money.  Germany. 1 Penna. 2 Penna. Penna.	1 6 10000cry.		Scotland, 2 8 1	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	"	7		Attempted lareeny.	. 1 6 Assault and battery. 2	Robbery. 1	Ireland. 2 Bigamy. 1	::	::	Robbery. 2	N. Jersev. 7 Consuitaev. 1	- 61	Н	3 3 Burglary. 2	N1 67	3	2 11 20	3 9	671 7		1 6 Robbery	N. Jersev. 1 6 Attempted largenv.	Penna, 1 6 Larceny,	" 4 8 Assault and battery to kill, 4	-	6	3 Burglary. 1	S Counterfeiting	966
1 yrnd Passing counterfeit money.	1 6 10000cry.	New Lork 3	Scotland, 2 8 "	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	"	7		D. C. 1 6 Attempted lareeny. 2	Penna. 1 6 Assault and battery. 2	White, " 3 Robbery. 1	" Ireland, 2 Biganny. 1	Mulatto Penna. 2	::	Beand. 3 Robbery. 2	N. Jersev. 7 Consuitaev. 1	- 61	Н	3 3 Burglary. 2	N1 67	3	2 11 20	3 9	671 7		1 6 Robbery	N. Jersev. 1 6 Attempted largenv.	Penna, 1 6 Larceny,	" 4 8 Assault and battery to kill, 4	-	6	3 Burglary. 1	S Counterfeiting	966
Penna. 1 yrmd Passing counterfeit money.  Germany. 1 Germany. Penna. 2 Denna.	1 6 10000cry.	New Lork 3	" White, Scotland, 2 8 "	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		0 7 3 3 3		" " D.C. I 6 Attempted lareeny. 2	" Black, Penna, 1 6 Assault and battery, 2	" White. " 3 Robbery. 1	" " Ireland. 2 Bigamy. 1	" Mulatto Penna. 2		White, Ireland, 3 Robbery, 2	" " N. Jersev, 7 Consultacv. 1	" " Penna. 9	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 3 Burglary. 2	N 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	" Mass. 3 6	" " Penna, 2 11 20	" 6 8 " "	671 7	remare s	1 6 Robbery	Mulatto N. Jersey, 1 6 Attempted largeny.	" White, Penua, 1 6 Larceny,	" 4 8 Assault and battery to kill, 4	" " Opening and sec'ng letters, 1	6	in the second surgary.	Wermont, 2 Counterfeiting, 1	966

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# ANALYTICAL STATEMENTS-Continued.

## PHILADELPHIA COUNTY-Continued.

Relations. Schools.	Pub. School.		Pub. School.	No School.  " Pub. School.  No School.  Pub. school.	
Educational Relations.	Unapprenticed. Read and Write. Pub. School.  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		Moderate.   Unapprenticed.   Read and Write.   Pub. School.	Unapprenticed. Read and Write. Ro School.  "Read and Write. Pub. School. Unapprenticed. Read and Write. Roschool. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	
Industrial. Relations.			Unapprenticed.		-
Habits.	Occ. Intem. Moderate. Abstainer. Intemp. Occ. Intem.		Moderate.	TURAL.)  Mother.   Married.   Moderate. Death.   Widowed Moderate. Living.   Single.   Occ. Intem. COUNTY.  COUNTY.   Moderate.   Moderate.   Mother.   Single.   Abstainer.   Living.   Moderate.   Abstainer.   Living.   Moderate.   Abstainer.   Living.   Moderate.   Abstainer.   Living.   Abstainer.   A	TANSBURING
Conjugal Relations.	Married.  Single.  Married.		ngle.	TY.    Married.   Widowed Single.   NTY.   ING.)   Single.   Single.   " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	_
No. of Parental Conjugal Convic-Relations, Relations, tions.	Living.  Dead. Mother. Living. Mother.	TNTY.	NUFACTURE Father.	H %	_
No. of Convic- tions.	неменее	PIKE COUNTY.	AND MA  1 2	(TLLL  D AGRICO  1  1  2  4 NN 4  A NN 4	<b>-</b>
Offence.	Passing counterfeit money.  Hav. poss. counter't money.  Misdemeanor.  Assault and battery.  Misdemeanor.	PIKI	(Agricultural and Manufacturing.)  Obstructing railroad.  1 Father. Si Larceny.	S C H U Y L K I L L C O U N T Y.  (MINING AND AGRICULTURAL.)  Larceny.  Murder, second degree.  Horse stealing.  Burglary.  Assault and battery to kill.  S U S Q U E H A N N A C O U N T Y.  (AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING.)  Burglary and larceny.  Burglary and larceny.  1 Mother.  Si  AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING.)  Burglary and larceny.  1 Living.	Burglary and lareeny.
Sentence.	6 yrsmd 2 6 6 1 11 1 10		5 yrsmd	1 yr. 9 md 5 5 5 1 yr. 3 md 1 yr. 3 md	:
Nativity.	Penna. " Ireland. Penna. Ireland.		Ireland. Penna.	Illinois. Penna. " " Penna. Penna. Vew York. D. C.	Penna.
Color.	White.		20   Male.   White.	Male, White.	3
Sex.	Male.	, 131.	Male.	, 2	
Pris- oner's Age	11118888888888888888888888888888888888	Total, 131		Total  Total  Total  19   20   15   20   15   20   15   20   15   20   20   20   20   20   20   20   2	Total
Pris- oner's	(82)		8080 8081	7888 7888 7944 7944 8120 78 7844 8020 8020 8020	805

	Priv. School. Pub. School.  " No School. "		Pub. School. No School. " " " " Pub. School	No School. Pub. School.		Pub. School. " No School.		No School. Pub. School.		Pub. School.  No School. Pub. School. No School.	
	Oee. Intem.   Unapprenticed.   Read and Write.   Priv. School.  Intemp.   "		Unapprenticed. Read and Write. Pub. School.  App. and servid. Illiterate. " Unapprenticed. Read and Write. "  Pub. School	Illiterate. Read and Write.		Hliterate. Read and Write. Illiterate.		Illiterate. Read and Write.		App. and serv'd. Read and Write. Pub. School. Unapprentieed.  " No School. Pub. School. Rub. School.	TOTAL. 1056 859 12
	Unapprenticed.		Unapprenticed.  App. and serv'd. Unapprenticed.	3 3 3		Occ. Intem. Unapprenticed. Moderate. " Abstainer. " Moderate. " Abstainer. "		Unapprenticed.		App. and serv'd. Unapprenticed.	remales. 3 1
	Oce. Intem. Intemp. Moderate.		Moderate. Intemp. Moderate. Intemp.	Occ. Intem. Intemp. Occ. Intem.		Oce. Intem. Moderate. Abstainer. Moderate. Abstainer.		Moderate. Oce. Intem Moderate.		Moderate. Occ. Intemp. Intemp. Abstainer. Moderate.	COLORED  10 153 14 43 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 11
CTURING.)	Single.  Married.  Widowed.  Married.  Single.		Married. Single. Married. Single. Married. Single.	Single. Married.		Single.  " Married. Single.	F.	Single. Married. Single.	THEING	Married. Single.	. S
AND MANUFACTURING.)	Mother.   Living. "   Dead.   Living.	COUNTE	ANUFACTUR Living. Father. Mother. Mother.	Living. Father. Mother.	COUNTY.	ral.)   Father.   Living.   Father.   Living.	COUNTY	at.)   Father.   Living.   Dead.	COUNTY.	Living.  Father.  Dead.	W.  Males. 910 314 685 11
	ппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппп	00	AND M 22 1 22 1	ਜਲਜ		(AGRICULTURAL.)  1   Fig. 1		31.10R.	000		r 1875,
(MINING, AGRICULTURAL,	Larceny. Burglary. Rape. Larceny. Bigamy.	UNION	(AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING.)   Burglary and lateeny.   2   Living.   Manuemy.   3   Father.   Sin   1   Mother.   1   Mother.   1   Mother.   Sin   Sin   1   Mother.   Sin   Sin   1   Mother.   Manuem.   Sin   Sin	Assault and battery to kill. Larceny. Assault and battery to kill.	HAYNE	Larceny.	WYOMING	Assault and battery to kill. 1 HE Lareeuy, ete. 1 Lareeux, ete. 2 Lareeux, ete	YORK COUNTY.	Forgery, Larceny. Arson. Horse stealing.	Penitentiary population for 1875 Public Males Notes Males
	1 yr. 6md 5		3 yrsmd 6 1 1 1	ंध्यका		3 yrs md 3 2 6 1 6 1 6		2 yrs md 5 2 2		1 yr md 2 1 1	iary populatio umber couunii remaining in dicd during tl
	Penna. Ireland. New York.  , Penna. Canada.		- Pe	". " Ireland.		Delaware. Ohio. Wy. Ter. New York. Penna.		Male. White. New York.		Germany. Penna. " Virginia.	<u> </u>
	Male, White.		Male.   White.	3 3 3		Male White.		White.		Male. White.	ARY:
		1, 7.			e			Male.	÷,	Tale.	u, 5. SUMMARY
	7882   21 7907   37 7909   30 7992   35 8196   52 8156   35 8157   26	Total		74 22 76 45 77 41	Total	26 26 119 145 119	Eora.	30   29   32   47	Total.	5 37 6 22 6 23 0 14 1 45	Total, SU
	27.5 7.5 81.8 81.8 81.8		7945 7946 7947 7947 7948 7948	8074 8176 8177		8053 8054 8159 8160 8161		8029 8030 8121 8122		7915 7916 8032 8110 8111	

ALVUA CUURLE.



### Statistical Tables

### SHOWING THE VARIOUS CHARACTERISTICS AND RELATIONS OF THE 359 PRISIONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1875.

NATURAL RELATIONS

	•
Of Conv	icts received in 1875.
White.       No.       Pr. o         Males,       .       .       314       87.4         Females,       .       .       1       .       .         315       87.7       . <td>Males,</td>	Males,
	SEX.
White males, 52 14 4	
Mulatto males, 4 1.1	
Black males, 6 1.6	
Black females, 1	
63 17.5	55 296 82.45
	AGE.
No. Pr.	et. No. Pr. ct.
Under 18, 12 38	34 40 to 45, 19 5.29
18 to 21, 51 14.5	21 45 to 50, 8 2.23
21 to 25, 120 33.4	43 50 to 60, 9 2.50
25 to 30, 67 18.6	,
30 to 35, 43 11.9	98   70 to 80, 1 .28
35 to 40, 28 7.8	80
321 89.4	38 10 58
SOCIA	L RELATIONS.
Parental. No. Pr.	et.   Conjugal. No. Pr. et.
Parents living, 205 57.1	338
Parents dead, 51 14.5	
Mother living, 59 16.4	
Father living, 44 12.5	

359 100.00

359 100.00

### EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS.

Well instructed, $\frac{8}{359} \frac{2.23}{100.00}$ Attended private schools, . $\frac{4}{359} \frac{1.11}{100.00}$	Read and write, .				$\frac{69}{282}$	78.55	Never attended schools, . 95 Attended public schools, . 260	72.43
	Well instructed,.	•	٠	•				

Average age on leaving public schools, 13.9 years. Average age on leaving private schools, 16.5 years.

### MORAL AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Habits.	No.	Pr. et.	Industry.	No.	Pr. et.
Abstainers,	64	17.83	Unapprenticed,	335	93.32
Moderate Drinkers, .	144	40.11	Apprenticed and left,	9	2.50
Sometimes intoxicated,	87	24.23	Apprenticed and served		
Often intoxicated,	64	17.83	until 21 years of age, .	15	4.18
	359	100.00	I	359	100.00

### PURSUITS BEFORE CONVICTION.

Agent,		7	Clerk, 5	Plasterer, 2
Apotheeary,	,	2	Conductor, 2	Polieeman, 2
Baker,		5	Cooper, 2	Porter, 1
Barber,		7	Diamond setter, . 1	Puddlers, 3
Bartender,		8	Engineer, 1	Reporter, 1
Blacksmith,	,	6	Fireman, 3	Roofer, 1
Boat-builder, .		1	Fisherman, 1	Saddler, 1
Boatmen,		3	Gardener, 1	Sailor, 2
Bookbinder,		1	Glassblower, . , . 1	Sawmaker, 2
Bookkeeper, .		2	Hostler, 9	Shoemaker, 5
Bottler,		1	Huekster, 2	Showman, 2
Brakesman,		4	Laborer, 136	Stone-eutter, 1
Brickmaker,		4	Lumberman, 2	Tailor, 1
Bridge-builder, .		1	Machinist, 3	Tavern keeper, 3
Broker,		1	Mail earrier, 1	Teamster, 15
Brush-maker, .		1	Miner, 24	Tinsmith, 1
Butcher,		7	No part'r oeeupa'n, 30	Turner, 1
Car-driver,		1	Painter, 7	Upholsterer, 1
Carpenter,		4	Paper stainer, 1	Wheelwright, 2
Carriage painter,			Peddler, 3	Weaver, 1
Cigar-maker, .			Physician, 4	359
-				

### LOCAL RELATIONS.

Americans.	No.	Pr. ct.	Foreigners.		No.	Pr. ct.
Alabama,	. 1	.28	Canada,		. 2	.55
California,	. 1	.28	British America,		. 1	.28
Columbia, District of, .	. 4	1.11	England,		. 9	2.50
Connecticut,	. 4	1.11	France,		. 1	.28
Delaware,	. 1	.28	Germany,		. 24	6.68
Maryland,	. 11	3.07	Ireland,		. 24	6.68
Massachusetts,	. 3	.84	Nova Scotia, .		. 1	.28
Kentucky,	. 1	.28	Italy,		. 1	.28
Missouri,	. 1	.28	Poland,		. 1	.28
Michigan,	. 1	.28	Scotland,		. 1	.28
North Carolina,	. 3	.84	Switzerland, .		. 1	.28
New Jersey,	. 8	2.23				
New York,	. 30	8.35				
Ohio,	. 6	1.67				
Pennsylvania,	205	57.10				
Indiana,	. 1	.28				
Illinois,	. 1	.28				
Texas,	. 1	.28				
Virginia,	. 8	$2 \ 23$				
Vermont,	. 1	.28				
Wyoming Territory, .	. 1	.28				
	293	81.63			66	18.37

### SENTENCES.

Years	Months.	Days.	Total.	Per cent.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Total.	Per cent.
	9		1	.28	3	4	***	3	.84
1			47	13.09	3	6		6	1.67
1		1	1	.28	3	9		4	1.11
1		10	1	.28	4			5	1.39
1		14	1	28 2.13	4	1		2	.55
1	1		8	2.13	4	4		1	.28
1	2		10	2.78	4	6		3	.84
1	2 3		15	4.17	4	8		1	.28
1	4		13	3.63	4	9		1	.28
1	6		39	10.87	4	11		1	.28 .28
1	7		3	.84	5		***	8	2.23
ī	8		1	.23	5	3		1	2.23 .28
ī	9		5	1.39	5	6		î	.28
î	10		2	.55	5	9		î	.28
1	11		3	.84	6		***	9	2.50
2		***	36	10.02	6	11		9	.55
2		10	1	.28	7			$\frac{2}{3}$	.84
2	1		3	.84	7	6		2	.55
9	2		3	.84	8			$\frac{2}{2}$	.55
2	$\frac{2}{3}$		5	1,39	8	2		ī.	.28
2	4		7	1,95	8	6		1	.28
$\bar{2}$	5		3	.84	9			4	1.11
$\bar{2}$	6		16	4 47	9	6		i	.28
2	7		1	.28	10			î	.28
- 2	8		5	1.39	11	10		2	.55
2	9		3	.84	12			4	1.11
2	10		i	.28	12	9		1	.28
2	11		i	.28	13			1	.28
2	ii	20	î	.28	14	11		1	.28
2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			45	12.53		- 1			
3	1		1	.28					
3	3		4	1,11	1003		25	359	100.00

Average sentence, 2 years, 9 months, 15 days.

### CRIMES.

Against Prope <b>r</b> ty.			Against Persons.		
	No.	Pr. ct.		No.	Pr. ct.
Arson,		1.11	Murder, seeond degree, . Manslaughter,	12	3.34
Attempted lareeny, Assault and batt'y to steal,		1.95	Assault and battery to kill,	$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{3.06}{4.45}$
Burglary,		13.09	Rape,	7	1.95
Burglary and lareeny,		7.53	Assault and battery to	•	1.90
Forgery and lareeny,		.28	eommit rape,	3	.84
Forgery,		3.63	Bigamy,	3	.84
Robbery,		5.02	Assault and battery,	6	1.67
Passing counterfeit money,		1.67	Perjury,	2	.55
Horse stealing,		2.50	Conspiracy,	1	.28
Lareeny,		34.55	Ineestuous fornieation, .	2	.55
Lar. and ree. stolen goods,		5.29	Producing abortion,	3	.84
Receiving stolen goods, .		1.39			
Conspiracy,	1	.28			
Counterfeiting,	1	.28			
Misdemeanor,	3	.84			
Felony,	1	.28			
Obstructing railroad,	1	.28			
Having pos. eount. money,	1	.28			
Stealing from the mail, .		.28			
Opening and sec. letters, .	2	.55			
	$\frac{-}{293}$	81.63		66	18.37
		21.00		00	20.01
GENERAI	SU	MMAR	Y OF CONVICTIONS.		
	No.	Pr. et.		No.	Pr. ct.
First,	277	77.17	Sixth,	1	.28
and the second s	58	16.15	Seventh,	1	.28
m 1 3	16	4.46	Ninth,	2	.55
	4	1.11	•		
	055	00.00		_	1 11
	355	98.89		4	1.11
	SPF	CIAI.	SUMMARY		
Of Convictions and					
of Convictions and			this Institution during the year 1875.	N.	Du at
1st eonvietion,	No. 277	77.17	2d eonviction, 2d here, .	No. 27	Pr. ct. 7.53
2d "1st here, .	31	8.62	3d " 2d "	6	1.67
3d " "	5	1.39	3d " 3d "	5	1.39
4th "	1	.28	4th " 3d "	1	.28
6th "	1	.28	4th " 4th "	$\overline{2}$	.55
			7th " 6th "	1	.28
			9th " 4th "	1	.28
			9th " 6th "	1	.28
	91″	07.54			10.00
	315	87.74		44	12.26

### DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The Convicts discharged during the year were as follows:

White males,		l males,		No. 25	Pr. ct. 9.80
	90.20			$\frac{-}{25}$	9.80
Say by	toneo		0		
Expiration of sent Commutation, .					
Pardon,					
Death,					
Order of Court,					
Order of Court, Suicide,					

### WHOLE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

255

Received since the admission of the first prisoner, on October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, is 8187, viz.:

White males, White females,			6397	Pr. ct. 78 14 2.65	Colored males, . Colored females,		1429	Pr. ct. 17.46 1.75
			$\overline{6614}$	80.79			$\frac{-}{1573}$	$\frac{-}{19.21}$

### SEX.

241									
Minors.				No.	Pr. ct.	Adults.		No.	Pr. ct.
White males, .	٠		٠	1143	13.96	White males, .		5252	64.15
White females, .				60	.73	White females, .		157	1.92
Mulatto males, .				161	1.97	Mulatto males, .		415	5.07
Mulatto females,				36	.44	Mulatto females,		38	.46
Black males, .			٠	215	2.62	Black males,		640	7.83
Black females, .		٠		34	.42	Black females, .		36	.43
				$\frac{-}{1649}$	20.14			6538	79.86

### AGE.

			No.	Pr. ct.	1				No.	Pr. ct.
Under 18,			367	4.48	40 to 45,				411	5.03
18 to 21, .			1282	15.66	45 to 50,				321	3.92
21 to 25, .			2097	25.62	50 to 60,				302	3.69
25 to 30, .			1695	20.70	60 to 70,				104	1.27
30 to 35, .			912	11.14	70 to 80,				14	.17
35 to 40, .			681	8.31	80 to 90,				1	.01
			7034	85.91					1153	14.09

### SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Parental. Parents dead, Parents living, Mother living, Father living,	•		$2584 \\ 2581 \\ 2027$	31.56 31.53 24.76 12.15	Unmarried, Married, . Separated,	 	•	 	4704 2979 90 365	57.46 36.39 1.10 4.46
			8187	100.00					8187	100.00

### EDUCATIONAL AND MORAL RELATIONS.

Educational.		No.	Pr. ct.	Habits.	No.	Pr. ct.
				Abstainers,		22.88
Read only,		1138	13.90	Moderate drinkers, .	3350	40.92
Read and write,		5345	65.29	Sometimes intoxicated,	1382	16.88
•				Often intoxicated,		
,				,		
		8187	100.00		8187	100.00

### LOCAL RELATIONS.

Americans.				Foreigners.
Alabama,			4	Africa, 2
California,			2	Austria, 2
Carolina, North,			9	Belgium, 6
Carolina, South,			19	British America, 5
Connecticut,			65	Canada, 44
Columbia, District of,			37	Denmark, 5
Delaware,			197	England, 233
Florida,			3	France,
Georgia,			7	Germany, 585
Illinois,			5	Holland, 9
Indiana,			9	Hungary, 1
Kentueky,			17	Ireland, 829
Louisiana,			15	Italy,
Maine,			17	Mexieo, 2
Maryland,			366	Netherlands, 2
Massaehusetts,			74	New Brunswiek, 5
Miehigan,			4	Norway, 1
Mississippi,			4	Nova Seotia, 16
Missouri,			7	Poland, 3
New Hampshire,			20	Portugal, 2
New Jersey,			326	Prussia, 28
New York,			637	Russia, 1
Ohio,			70	Scotland, 54
Pennsylvania,			4125	Spain, 2
Rhode Island,			15	South America, 4
Tennessee,			6	Sweden, 4
Texas,			$_2$	Switzerland, 18
Vermont,			16	Turkey, 1
Virginia,			151	Unknown, 3
Wyoming Territory,			1	Wales, 20
				West Indies, 21
			0000	1057
			6230	1957

Natives of the United States, .		Pr. et. 76.10
Foreigners,	. 1957	23.90
	8187	100.00

### CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson,	210	Attempting to pass counterfeit	
Attempted arson,	3	money,	7
Arson and burglary,	2	Having in possession counterfeit	
Arson and forgery,	1	money,	
Arson and larceny,	8	Conspiracy to pass counterfeit	
Arson and horse stealing,	2	money,	
Arson and attempted felony,	1	Uttering and publishing counter-	
Accessory to burning bridges,	<b>2</b>	feit money,	1
Burglary,	731	Using counterfeit United States	
Attempted burglary,		revenue stamps,	1
Burglary, lareeny and counterfeit-		Forgery,	261
ing,	3	Attempted forgery,	
Burglary and larceny,	212	Forgery and passing counterfeit	
Burglary, larceny and receiving		money,	17
stolen goods,	12	Forgery and horse stealing,	2
Burglary, larceny and felony,	1	Forgery and lareeny,	ę
Burglary, larceny and breach of		Forgery, larceny and false pre-	
prison,	1	tenee,	1
Burglary and attempted lareeny,.	6	Forgery and false pretence,	2
Burglary, attempted larceny and		Forgery and receiving stolen	
robbery,	1	goods,	1
Burglary and felony,	2	Forgery and breaking prison,	1
Burglary and receiving stolen		Forging half and quarter dollars,	9
goods,	9	Forging pay account to defraud	
Burglary and intent to commit		United States,	1
rape,	1	Forging enlist. papers to defraud	
Burglary and assault and battery,	5	United States,	2
Burglary and assault and battery		Uttering forged papers to defraud	
to rob,	3	United States,	4
Burglary and breach of prison, .	2	Uttering and publishing bounty	
Burglary and attempted felony, .	4	land warrant,	1
Counterfeiting,	41	Robbery,	
Counterfeiting and forgery,	6	Robbery and lareeny,	
Counterfeiting and robbery,	1	Robbery and assault and battery,	2
Selling counterfeit money,	10	Assault and battery with intent to	
Selling and passing counterfeit		rob,	12
money, $\dots$	2	Attempted burglary and larceny,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	<b>2</b> 38	Highway robbery,	36
Passing and attempting to pass		Highway robbery and breach of	
counterfeit money,	3	prison,	1
Passing and having in possession		Horse stealing,	
counterfeit money,	46	Horse stealing and larceny,	48

Horse stealing, larceny and receiv-	Receiving stolen goods, 68
ing stolen goods, 1	Felony,
Horse stealing and receiving	Attempted felony,
stolen goods, 2	Felony and lareeny, 4
Horse stealing and breaking	Attempted felony and lareeny, . 8
jail, 2	Attempted felony, larceny and re-
Lareeny, 3575	eciving stolen goods, 1
Attempted lareeny, 23	Attempted felony and receiving
Lareeny and passing counterfeit	stolen goods, 1
money, 2	False pretence,
Lareeny and receiving stolen	Obtaining goods on false pretence, 10
goods,	Obtaining money on false pretence, &
Lareeny and false pretence, 3	Cheating by false pretence, 2
Lareeny and eonspiracy, 2	Conspiracy, 57
Lareeny and malieious misehief, . 4	Conspiracy to defraud,
Lareeny and breaking prison, 7	Conspiracy and passing counter-
Lareeny, gambling, etc., 2	feit money,
Lareeny and assault and battery, 4	Conspiracy to break prison, 2
Lareeny, receiving stolen goods	Breach of prison, 14
and assault and battery, 1	Assaulting officer and breaking
Lareeny and attempt to escape, . 2	jail, 1
Assault and battery, intent to	Purehasing soldiers' equipments, . 3
steal, 8	Engraving bank note plate, 5
Entering bank to steal, 1	Fraudulent insolveney, 1
Entering store, intent to steal, . 11	Keeping gambling house, 6
Intent to steal,	Malicious mischief, 12
Stealing from the mail, 17	Misdemeanor, 78
Embezzling and stealing from	Mayhem,
Post-Offiee, 2	Obstructing railroad, 10
Embezzling and secreting letters, 6	Smuggling, 2
Opening and embezzling the mail, $-4$	
Embezzlement, 8	6766

### CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.

26	
Murder, sceond degree, 259	Bigamy, etc., 57
Murder on high seas, 1	Producing abortion, 5
Murder, second degree, and man-	Attempt to produce abortion, 1
slaughter,	Causing death by abortion, 1
Manslaughter, 234	Assault and battery, intent to
Assault and battery, intent to kill, 214	produce abortion, 1
Assault and battery, intent to	Assault and battery, 64
kill, rape, and rob, 2	Assault and bat'y, intent to main, 2
Assault and battery, intent to	Mayhem, 8
kill and commit rape, 2	Poisoning, 4
Assault and battery, intent to	Attempt to poison, 4
kill, and burglary, 5	Threatening, etc.,
Assault and battery, intent to	Riot, 76
kill, and robbery, 6	Riot and assault and battery, 20
Assault and battery, intent to	Perjury,
kill, and larceny, 6	Subornation to perjury, 3
Assault and battery, intent to	Buggery, 5
kill, and riot, 9	Kidnapping, 6
Stabbing on high seas, 1	Sending a challenge, 1
Lying in wait to kill, 1	Concealing death of bastard child, 6
Shooting to kill,	Gambling,
Shooting to maim, 1	Kecping a bawdy house, 17
Felonious shooting, 2	Descrition, etc.,
Rape,	Procuring and enticing soldiers
Assault and battery, intent to	to desert,
commit rape,	Escape,
Assault and battery, intent to	Aiding prisoners to escape, 2
commit rape, and robbery, 3	Rescuing a prisoner, 6
Rape, burglary, and assault and	Attempt to rescue, 6
battery, 1	Assault and rescue, 2
Rape, burglary, and larceny, 1	Receiving, harboring, and con-
Rape and larceny, 1	cealing a felon, 1
Conspiracy to commit rape, 2	Resisting an officer, 6
Abduction, 1	Making a revolt, 5
Seduction, 5	Assault and bat'y to com. sodomy, 2
Adultery, 5	Conspiracy, 1
Incestuous adultery, 4	
Fornication, bastardy, etc., 6	1421
•	No. Pr. et.
Wholc number of crimes against	
Whole number of crimes against	t persons, 1421 17.36
	8187 100.00

Note.—In determining to which of the foregoing classes mixed crimes (i. e., against property and persons) belong, consideration has been given to the probable motive in the commission of the offence; for example, assault and battery with intent to rob, is classed as a crime against property, the motive being to obtain possession of the property, and not the commission of an assault and battery; the same with burglary and assault and battery to rob. Here the primary motive was to obtain property by committing burglary, but being detected in the act, led secondarily to an assault and battery. The same with larceny and assault and battery, etc., etc.

### GENERAL SUMMARY OF RECEPTIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The whole number received since the admission of the first convict, October 25, 1829, is
Discharged by expiration of sentence,
Discharged by expiration of sentence,
" commutation law,
" pardon,
removal to Almshouse,
•
" County Prison, 40 4 44
" Western Penitentiary, . 25 2 27
" State Lunatic Asylum,* . 11 11
" revocation of sentence, 5
" change of sentence,
" writ of error, 4 12 16
" habeas corpus, 8 2 10
" order of court, 7 1 8
" death,
" suicide, 14 2 16
Escaped,
Killed (by fellow prisoner), 1
Hanged (crime, murder at sea), U. S. convict, 1 1
5924 1462 7386
Leaving in confinement, December 31, 1875,
To wit:
White males, 685 Colored males, 109
White females, 4   Colored females, 3
689

<sup>\*</sup>Of the eleven convicts removed to the State Lunatic Asylum, one was here on his fourth sentence, having served out the three prior sentences; mental health on first conviction recorded "good." One was here on her fifth conviction; mental health recorded "weak." Two were on their second sentences; and one of these was afterwards sentenced to this Penitentiary and served out his sentences; his mental health on first conviction recorded "good;" the mental health of the other was recorded "doubtful," he having had a severe injury of the head. Seven only were here on their first sentence, and one of these was sentenced as an insane convict "to be kept in strict custody so long as he shall continue to be of unsound mind." One was weak-minded on admission (his mother was insane). Two were of "doubtful" mental health on reception, thus leaving but three of the seven whose mental health was recorded "good" on admission, but as to whose early history, inherited defects, or the existence of latent influence likely to develop mental disease, no reliable information has been had, with the exception that one of them had suffered a severe injury of the head by a fracture of the skull.

### THE CONVICTIONS AND RECONVICTIONS

Of the 8187 Convicts were as follows:

					No.	Pr. ct.	1					No.	Pr.ct.
	onvictio	n to any				78.29	2d co	nvictio	n to any	priso	n, 2d here	, 419	5.13
2d	4.6	+ 6		lst here,	752	9.18	3d	64	44	**	"	120	1.47
3d	4.6	4.6	64	66	134	1.63	4th	46	4.4	**	46	42	.53
4th	"	44	4.6	46	31	.37	5th	"	"		44	15	.19
5th	"	6.6	64		4	.04	6th	tt	44	44	44	2	.02
6th	66	44	"	"	8	.09	7th	6.6	4.6	44	"	4	.04
7th	"	4.6	6.6	4.6	1	.01	9th	**	44	"	"	1	.01
8th	(		"	44	1	.01	Old e	onvicts	,			. 45	.56
$9  \mathrm{th}$	"	"	6.6		1	.01	3d co	nviction	n to any	prisor	a, 3d here	, 52	.64
Old	convicts	,			49	.59	4th	6.6	4 6	66	4.6	33	.41
							õth	6.6	44	"		7	.08
							6th	6.6	64		"	2	.02
							7th	6.6	4.6	"	64	2	.02
							8th	6.6	44	44	66	1	.01
							9th	4.6	66	66	66	2	.02
							Old c	onvicts,				. 13	.16
							4th c	onv <b>ic</b> tio	n to any	prisor	1,4th her	e, 13	.16
							$5  ext{th}$	66	4.6	"		9	.11
							6th	44	61	"	"	4	.04
							8th	6.6	44	"	"	2	.02
							Old e	onvicts,				. 4	.04
							6th c				ı,5th her	e, 4	.04
							7th	"	"	46	"	2	.02
							7th	"	6.6	44	6th her	e, 2	.02
							9th	66	66	"	4th "	1	.01
							9th	"	66	"	6th "	1	.01
					7385	90.22						802	9.78

### ANALYSIS OF COMMITMENTS.

		White			number.		
From October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Whole nun
Whole number of commitments, Deduct recommitments,	6397 613	217 13	6614 626	1429 172	144 4	1573 176	8187 802
Number of different prisoners,	5784 5282	204 196	5988 5478	1257 1102	140 140	1397 1242	7385 6720
Number of different reconvicted convicts, .	502	8	510	155		155	*665

<sup>\*</sup>Of the above 665 different prisoners reconvicted, 4 received but a legal discharge, they being immediately returned to this Penitentiary for crimes committed prior to their first conviction here, and are not therefore properly reconvicted convicts, although included and counted as such in the above table. It is right to add, also, that of this number (665), 29 were received from the old Walnut Street Prison, viz.: 11 white males, 1 white female, and 17 colored males.

Of the 6325 different prisoners discharged, and liable to reconviction, only 665, or 10.51 per cent., have again been sentenced to this Penitentiary, viz.:

White Males, 502   Colored Males,		. 155
White Females, 8 Colored Females,		
710		155
510		199
·		
	No.	Pr. Ct.
First conviction to this or any prison, so far as known,	445	66.91
Second conviction, but first here, the previous one being to a con-		
gregate prison,	125	18.80
Third conviction, but first here, the previous two being to a con-		
gregate prison,	36	5.42
Fourth conviction, but first here, the previous three being to a		
congregate prison,	S	1.21
Fifth conviction, but first here, the previous four being to a con-		
gregate prison,	2	.30
Sixth conviction, but first here, the previous five being to a con-		
gregate prison,	4	.60
Old convicts, first here, the previous convictions being to a con-		
gregate prison,	45	6.76
	665	100.00

From the above it will be seen that of the 665 reconvicted convicts, but 445, or 66.91 per cent., were on their first conviction sentenced to this Penitentiary.

It must be a gratifying fact to the friends of the separate system to learn that, of the 6325 different individuals discharged (and liable to reconviction) during a period of more than forty-six years, only 445, or 7.03 per cent., returned of those who had been subjected to no other system of comfinement than that known as the separate or Pennsylvania system.

In this connection, it becomes interesting to inquire what periods of confinement these 665 reconvicted convicts served on their first imprisonment, which, compared with the time served by the 6325 different individual prisoners discharged, will yield legitimate conclusions as to whether long or short terms of imprisonment are the most deterrent or reformatory.

The following table will show the time served by the 6325 different individual convicts who have been discharged from this Penitentiary with the number reconvicted of the different classes.

TIME SERVED.		Discharged.	Reconvicted.	Per cent.
Under one year,		842	60	7.12
One to two years,		2601	213	8.11
Two to three years, .		1373	189	13.76
Three to four years, .		844	119	14.09
Four to five years,		296	31	10.47
Five to six years,		173	29	16.76
Six to seven years,		82	14	17.07
Seven to eight years, .		43	5	11.63
Eight to nine years, .		25	3	12.00
Nine to ten years,		10	1	10.00
Ten years and upwards,		36	1	2.77
TOTALS,		6325	665	10.51

### STATEMENT

Exhibiting Number Received, Prison Population, Average Number, Number Discharged, Number Remaining on December 31st, and the Register Number of Prisoners received each year into the Eastern State Penitentiary, from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875.

Years, Number Received.		Prison Population.	Average Number.	Number Discharged.	Number Remaining December 31st
1829	9	9			
1830	49	58			9
1831	50			4	54
1832		104	44*	17	87
1833	34	121	89	24	97
1834	77	174	122†	20	154
	118	272	180	54	218
1835	217	435	267	91	344
1836	143	487	360	102	385
1837	161	546	385	159	387
1838	178	565	401	148	417
1839	179	596	418	162	434
1840	139	578	405	197	376
1841	126	502	347	167	835
1842	142	477	342	146	
1843	156	487	334	128	331
1844	138	497	360	157	359
1845	143	483	319		340
1846	117	461		139	344
1847	124	432	326	153	308
1848	121	415	294	138	294
1849	128	420	283	123	292
1850	150		276	121	299
1851	147	449	307	150.	299
1852	126	446	304	136	310
1853	117	436	280	153	283
1854	124	400	271	133	267
1855	146	391	275	121	270
1856	_	416	278	131	285
1857	146	431	273	134	297
1858	237	534	334	158	376
1859	207	583	384	205	378
1860	205	583	380	195	388
-	259	647	424	183	464
1861 1862	182	646	449	195	451
1863	135	586	396	217	369
	183	552	353	194	358
1864	150	508	338	183	325
1865	257	582	331	164	418
1866	364	782	510	213	569
1867	291	860	594	234	626
1868	253	879	622	249	630
1869	309	940	616	302	638
1870	315	953	622	282	671
1871	240	911	629	297	614
1872	226	840	610	$\frac{207}{217}$	623
1873	232	854	598	236	618
1874	278	896	632	199	697
1875	359	1056	720	255	801

<sup>\*</sup> From Oct. 25, 1829, to Nov. 30, 1831.

<sup>†</sup> From Nov. 30, 1832, to Dec. 31, 1833.

### ANALYTICAL TABLE

Exhibiting the whole number of Pardons granted from the opening of the Prison, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875.

			Number	of Pardo	ns.		How Pa	ırdoned.
YEARS.	Whi	ite.	Colo	red.			resi. U.S.	over-
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Annual Per Cent.	By the President of U.S.	By the Gover- nor of Penn'a.
1829								
1830							1	
1831	1				1	.96		1
1832	4				4	3.30		4
1833	2				2	1.15		2
1834	8		1		9	3.31		9
1835	11		4		15	3.45	1	14
1836	2	1			8	.62		3
1837	4	1			õ	.91		5
1838	10				10	1.77		10
1839	12		1		13	2.18	1	12
1840	20				20	3.49	1	19
1841	12	1	1		14	2.79	1	13
1842	20		2	1	23	4.82		23
1843	15				15	3.08		15
1844	39		4	3	46	9.25		46
1845	29	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		32	6.62	1	31
1846	25	1			26	5.64	1	25
1847	21		5		26	6.02	1	25
1848	11	1			14	3.37	1	13
1849	29	$\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3		34	8.09		34
1850	28	2	1 3		31	6.90		31
1851	29	1	3	1	34	7.62		34
1852	40	2	$\frac{2}{1}$	1	45	10.32	1	44
1853	20	3	1		24	6.00	5	19
1854	22	1			23	5.88	2	21
1855	20	2			22	5.29		22
1856	14	1			15	3.48	1	14
1857	9		3	1	13	2.43	1	$\frac{12}{22}$
1858	19		$\frac{2}{2}$	1	22	3.77		22
1859	20		2		22	3.77		22
1860	15				15	2.32		15
1861	18				18	2.79	1	17
1862	16		2	• •	18	3.07	1	17
1863	20		4	• •	24 33	4.35	1	24
1864	29	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{1}$			6.50 7.50	4	29
$1865 \\ 1866$	$\frac{41}{62}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		44 64	7.56	12	32
1867	19		4		$\begin{array}{c} 64 \\ 19 \end{array}$	$8.18 \\ 2.21$	$\begin{vmatrix} 9\\10 \end{vmatrix}$	55
1868	36			• •	36	$\frac{2.21}{4.09}$	14	$\frac{9}{22}$
1869	$\frac{30}{27}$				27	$\frac{4.09}{2.87}$	9	18
1870	13	i			14	$\frac{2.07}{1.46}$	1 1	13
1871	$\frac{13}{21}$	1		• •	21	$\frac{1.40}{2.30}$	3	18
1872	16	1	2		19	$\frac{2.30}{2.26}$	3	16
1873	22	4	<u> </u>	• •	26	$\frac{2.20}{3.04}$	5	31
1874	37	1			38	4.36	1	37
1875	41	i			42	3.97	3	39
TOTALS,	929	32	52	8	1021	4.01	94	927

### PARDONED PRISONERS.

The following Table will exhibit the Number of Convicts received from each County sending prisoners to the Eastern State Penitentiary, the Number Pardoned, and the per cent. of Pardoned Prisoners from each County.

	Wh	ole Nu	mber H	Receive	ed.		Whole	Num'	ber Pa	rdoned	
COUNTIES.	Whi	te.	Color	red.		Whi	te.	Colo	red.		for inty.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Pemales.	Males	Females.	Total.	Per cent, for each County.
Adams, Berks, Bradford, . Bueks,	53 99 188 318	3 10 10	18 12 13 100	1  8	72 114 211 436	6 11 13 25	1 3	1 1 3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 12 \\ 17 \\ 29 \end{array}$	9.72 10.52 8.06 6.65
Cameron,	5 81 28 61 64	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 14 50 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 88 43 115 70	12 6 8 7		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 7 \end{array} $	13.63 13.95 7.83 10.00
Columbia, . Cumberland, Dauphin, . Delaware, . Franklin, .	70 187 224 70 139	1 1 2 1	3 76 81 36 106	10 5 2	74 274 312 109 248	$   \begin{array}{r}     16 \\     27 \\     29 \\     9 \\     26 \\   \end{array} $	1	1 1 3 4		16 28 31 12 30	21.62 10.22 9.90 11.01 12.09
Fulton, Juniata, Laneaster, . Lebanon, .	6 30	1 1 2 5	3 4 81 4 4	3	9 35 309 123 84	2 39 17 11	• •	 4 1	1	2 44 18 11	5.71 14.24 14.63 13.09
Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe,	325 182 54 18	6 3 1	13 35 13 3	3 2	$   \begin{array}{r}     344 \\     223 \\     70 \\     21   \end{array} $	41 15 6	1 	1 1 		$\begin{array}{c c} 43 \\ 16 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{array}$	12.50 7.08 8.57 4.76
Montgomery, Montour, Northampton Northumb'd, Perry,	51	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 13 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} $	41 3 15 13 2	1	169	23 33 11 6	1 3 	2 ··· 1		25 4 36 12 7	$   \begin{array}{r}     14.12 \\     7.27 \\     15.00 \\     7.10 \\     12.07 \\   \end{array} $
Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Sehuylkill, . Snyder,		$ \begin{array}{c} 125 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} $	557 3  38	95  5	$   \begin{array}{r}     2892 \\     31 \\     26 \\     150 \\     11   \end{array} $	353 • 4 14	19 · · · · ·	18	6	396 4 15	15.38 10.00
Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union,	6 99 94 47	 4 1 1	3 12 4	i ::	6 107 107 52	14 10 7	1	1 2		16 12 7	14.93 11.23 13.40
Wayne, Wyoming, York, U.S.Dist.C't,	97 37 196 315	3 1 1 4	4  44 12	3	104 38 244 331	12 2 20 91	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 2		12 2 22 94	11.5- 5.2- 9.0- 28.3
Totals, .	6397	217	1429	144	8187	929	32	<b>52</b>	8	1021	12.4

### STATEMENT.

The following Table will exhibit the Discharge and Return of Pardoned Prisoners; also, Time Served in Prison.

Prisoner's   No.	When Pardoned.		Time Se	rved.	When Returned.
151	May 30, 1833	VO	ars 2 mos	nths, 19 days.	May 2, 1843
243	Septem. 29, 1834		5	8	Novem. 22, 1858
393	Lula 07 1004	2	2		
	July 27, 1837		2	8	Feb'ry 23, 1839
928	May 20, 1839	1	0	1	Decem. 5, 1851
1106	Jan'ry 31, 1840		8	6	Feb'ry 13, 1841
1189	May 30, "		6	7	June 8, 1849
1168	July 25, "		8	29	Decem. 9, 1841
1311	October 12. "		1,	19	August 29, 1842
746	Feb'ry 4, 1841 July 23, 1842 April 28, 1843	3	9	12	Jan'ry 24, 1843
1400	July 23, 1842	1	ĭ	28	Septem. 22, 1845
1494	Augil 90 1042	1		20	50 Rem. 22, 1040
	April 28, 1843		3	6	12, 1843
1369	May 25, "	2	3	1	NOVEIR. 21,
1746	April 17, 1844		5		Septem. 6, 1844
1775	May 17, "		4	29	Feb'ry 19, 1845
1516	17,	2	$^{2}$	10	May 8, "
1643	Jan'ry 1, 1845	1	7	1	August 23, "
1678	6. "	1	$\begin{array}{c}2\\7\\7\end{array}$	11	April 3, 1847
1684	7. "	Î	7	7	May 1, 1846
1487	" 11, "	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	29	July 7, 1849
1578		$\tilde{2}$	6		Souton 10 1045
	MATCH 21,			5	Septem. 10, 1845
1942		1	0	13	March 1, 1859
1990	April 17, "	***	7	19	Septem. 14, 1853
1275	Novem. 27, "	6	6	12	August 26, 1847
23:19	March 12, 1849	7	10	23	Septem. 24, 1849
1435	July 22, **	7	9	4	June 22, 1854
2354	August 8, "	1	2	11	Decem. 3, 1852
2414	April 30, 1850	1	4	7	Feb'ry 4, 1861
2534	Novem. 30, "	î	Ô	i	August 27, 1856
1530	April 2, 1851	8	11	27	Octob'r 15, 1855
2541					Tono 10 1059
	OCTODET 22'	1	10	14	June 12, 1852
2634	2803 CHL 21,	1	3	13	21 1/11/21 15
2773	Jan'ry 3, 1852	***	7	9	Jan'ry 3, 1853
2245	" 10, "	4	4	14	October 8, 1864
2748	" 17, "		8	25	April 9, 1859
2444	" 24, "	2	9	12	June 26, 1852
2882	June 17, "		1	16	Decem. 10, 1858
2732	July 14, "	1	4	4	" 22. 1852
1534	August 27, "	10	4	$2\overline{2}$	June 26, 1852 Decem. 10, 1858 " 22, 1852 Octob'r 18, 1854
2684	Novem. 9, "	1	11	16	March 16, 1853
1911	March 31, 1853	8	3	19	May 7, 1858
3020	Tales 51, 1800		2	1	
	July 5, "	***			June 2, 1866
2878	March 1, 1854	1	10	7	April 18, 1857 Septem 26 "
2985	Decemin 12,	1	10	3	
3365	Novem. 2, 1858	•••	2	15	August 30, 1859
3856	June 11, 1859		10	5	July 21, 1860
3776	March 24, 1860	2	1	20	Decem. 1, "
3859	Jan'ry 16, 1861	2 	5	5	Novem. 15, 1861
4559	March 8, 1862		3	29	" 29, 1862
4974	Feb'ry 16, 1865	***	9		May 2, 1867
5083	March 1, "	•••	•••	16	June 24, 1865
*5134	July 11, "			10	Octob'r 23, "
5018	March 19, 1866	1	6	5	Jan'ry 31, 1867
5299	Septem. 13, "		9	1	Septem. 21, 1868
5588	Jan'ry 5, 1867		3	23	Aprii 24,
5474	" 15, "		8	25	Febry 7, 1867
5376	March 19, 1868	2	1	12	Novem. 9, 1868
4722	October 13, 1865 Jan'ry 8, 1867	2	10		March 7, 1872
5475	Jan'ry 8, 1867	••.	8		July 20, "
5916	Septem. 9, 1868		10		Novem. 9, "
6455	May 27, 1872	2	6	6	23, "
5653	April 19 "	5		18	" 30, "
	AL / L 10 1		4		May 17 1050
6100	Feb'ry 7, 1870	1	7		May 17, 1873
6441	Jan'ry 26, 1872	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	23	Feb'ry 3, 1874
5767	Feb'ry 5, 1868		9	22	July 10, "
5659	" 16, 1869	2	2	13	Novem. 25, 1875
7140	October 17, 1872		7	25	May 20, "
7405	August 15, 1874	1	$\dot{2}$	24	17, "

Per cent. of prisoners pardoned and reconvicted, 6.56 in a period of 46 years.

Note.—In the above statement the "time served" is calculated from the date of reception of the prisoner into the Penitentiary, and not from the date of sentence.

<sup>\*</sup> This prisoner was immediately arrested on his discharge, and reconvicted.

### EDUCATION vs. CRIME.

Statement exhibiting the Education of Convicts received each year, convicted of Crimes against Property and Crimes against Persons, thus presenting in a tabular view the changing Educational as well as Criminal Relations of Convicts received each year into the Eastern State Penitentiary.

,	Illit	erate.	Read	only.		l and ite.	con aga	otal victs inst perty.	Illit	erate.	Read	only.		l and ite.	eon aga	otal viets inst sons.	WHOLE NUMBER
1 EAKS	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	1.11
29			3	33.33	6	66.67	9	100.									-
30	9	18.37	9	18.37	21	42.86	39	79.60			4	8.16	6	12.24	10	20.40	
31	7	14. 17.65	7	$\frac{14.}{26.47}$	28	56. 38.24	42 28	84. 82.36	-1	8.	3	6. 8.82	1 3	2. 8.82	6	16. 17.64	
32 33	6 17	22.08	9 15	19.48	13° 38°	49.35	70	90 91	2	2 60		3.89	2	2,60		9,09	
34	17	14.40	22	18.65	66	55,93	105	88 98	4	3 39	1	3.39	5	4.24	13	11.02	1
35	64	29.49	48	22.12	87,	40.09	199	91.70	5	2.30		3.23	6	2.77	18	8,30	
36	35	24.47	31	$\frac{21.68}{20.50}$	61	42.66 $41.61$	127 146	88.81 90.68	7	4.90 2.49		3.49 2.49	1	2.80 4.34	16 15	11.19 9.32	
37	46 54	28.57 30.33	33	19.10	67 69	38.77	157	88.20	4 11	6.18		2.49	6	3 37	21	11.80	
39	24	39.17	45	25.14	69	35.55	168	93.86	3	1 67	2	1.12	6	3.35	11	6.14	1
40	39	28.06	24	17.27	58	41.72	121	87.05	6			2,16	9	6.47	18	12 95	
41	26	20.63 $20.42$	24	19.05	58 51	46.03	108	85.71 88.03		$\frac{4.76}{2.82}$		.80 2.82	11	8.73		14.29 11.97	
342 343	29 31	19.87	25 25	17.61 16.03	71 86	50. 55.13	125 142	91.03				1.92	5	6 33 5.13		8.97	
44	31	22.47	25	18.11	63	45.65		86,23	2	1 45	2	1.45	15	10.87	19	13.77	
45	15	10.49		20,28	62	43.35		74.12				3.50	23	16.08		25.88	
46	14	11.97		11.11	69	58.97	96	52.05 74.19				5.13 2.42	9 23	7.69 18.55		-17.95 $-25.81$	
847 848	23 20	18.55 16.53		8.87 9,09	58 68	$\frac{46.77}{56.20}$		81.82		3 30		7.44	9	7.44		18.18	
849	19			10,94	61	47.66		73.44	7			7.03	18	14.06		26,56	) ]
850	11	7.38		12.	72	48.	101	67.33				7 33	19	12.67		32.67	
351	14			13.61	85	57,82 54.76	119	80 95 75 40					15 18	10.21		19.05 24.60	
852 853	13 12			10.32 7.69	69 70	59.83		17.78				6.35 4.27	16	14.25 13.68		29.00	
854	14					55.06		81.45	i 3	2.42	6	4.84	14	11.29		18,55	
355	6			8.22	105	71.91								8,90		15.76	
856	16			6.85		65.75 57.39	122	\$3.56 \$9.03			5		15	$\frac{10.27}{6.75}$			
857 858	38 29			15.61 12.08	136 122	58 93		85,02					16 22	10.63		10,97 14,98	
859	25				123	60.	167	81.46				6,34	17	8.30		18.54	
860	33	12.7		11.20	152	58.68		82.62						11.20			
861	28			13.19		51.65								15.38		19.78 22.90	
$\frac{862}{863}$	18			16.30 1 12.02		47.41 $56.30$		77.04 78.15				5.18 2.73		11.85 $14.75$			
864	21		11	7.33		54.	113			4.67				13.33	37		
865	41			10.12	161	62,65	228		? 8	3.11			18	7. 7.69	29		. :
866	42					67.59							28		41		
867 868	33					59.45 64.03						1.72		11. 9.49	51 35	17.53 13.54	
869	37					59.54	257	83.17					35	11 33			
870	44	13.9	7 20	6.35	181	57.46	245	77.78	18	5.71	10	3.18	42	13.33	70	22.22	2 :
871	40			3.33		57.08							39	16,25			
872 873	36			4.87		50. 63.79	160 185						45 33			$\frac{29.64}{20.26}$	
874	41				175		216	77.70	) 21				41	14.75	62		
875	58	15.0	1		240	66.57	293	81.61	1 16	4.46	3	Į · · · · · · · ·	50	13.93	66	18.39	) ;
																	_

### ANALYTICAL TABLE.

Exhibiting the Natives of the United States, the Color and Sex, and the number of Convictions to this Penitentiary of prisoners received from 1850 to 1875, with the per cents. of each Cluss, and the per cents. of the whole number.

atives.	e.	Pr. ct.	20 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	 8.
Total Natives	of each State.	No. Pi	11	3896 100.00
		Pr. ct.		<u>~</u> 70.
LARY.	Sixth Con- viction here	No. Pı		
TENT	Con-	Pr. ct.	1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	.07
PENI	Fifth Con-	No. P		 :0
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARX		. et.		<del>1</del> 4.
ERN 8	Fourth Con-	No. Pr.		17
EAST				1.67
S TO	Third Convic-	Pr. ct.		-i 
CTION		No.		 
ONVE	Second Con- viction here.	Pr. ct.	25.00 25.00 5.88 10.58 10.58 33.33 33.33 4.03 4.03 4.03 4.03 5.66 5.66 5.66 5.66 5.67 8.11	8.03
3 OF (	Secon	No.		315
NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS TO	First Convic- tion here.	Per ct.	190,00 19	89.71
Z	First (tion	No.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3490
	Colored Females.	Pr. ct.	8.777 8.777 8.777 11.153 12.500	1.63
	Fem	No.	2 2 1 2 8 6 4 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	95
OR.	Colored Males.	Pr. ct.	90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 9	10.00
COL	Col	No.	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	0 + 0
SEN AND COLOR	White Females.	Pr. ct.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.10
SE	Fem	No.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	co
	White Males.	Pr. ct.	0.00 0.00	19.55
	W	No.	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ornel
	ró.		th trict of	
	STATES		Alabana California Carolina, South Carolina, South Connecticut Columbia, District of Columbia, District of Columbia, District of Cooperat Georgia Illinois I	LOIALS
			44êêmêoNXNEKEKEKHERDEGĞĞĞĞ	

The whole number sent from 1850 to 1875 was 5278.

## ANALYTICAL TABLE

Exhibiting the Moral and Industrial Relations of the Natives of the United States received from 1850 to 1875, with the per cents. of each class and the per cents. of the whole number.

				MORAL RELATIONS	ELATIC	NS.				INDU	STRIA	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.	TONS.		. E	TOTAL
STATES.	Abs	Abstainers.	Mo	Moderate Drinkers.	Som	Sometimes Intemperate.	Inten	Intemperate.	Unappı	Unapprenticed.	Appi	Apprenticed and Left.	Appr	Apprenticed and Served.	NATI EACH	NATIVES OF EACH STATE.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Percent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Alabama							6	100 00	6	100 00					G	05
California	-	100.00					1		٠.	100.00					1	60
Carolina, North	¢1	50.00	_	25,00			_	25,00	67	50.00	-	25.00	-	25.00	1 71	. OF:
Carolina, South	es :	27.27	10	45,46			cο.	27.27	1-	63,64	00 (	27.27	-	9.09	11	:28
Connecticut	rt :	11.11	15	55.55	ιΩ τ	18.52	40	3. E	223	81,48	ro (	11.11	C1 :	7.41	27	69:
Communa, District of		91.75	11	49.70	100	20.03	21 12	11.77	Ξ:	07.10	:0 <u>-</u>	10.50	n 0	17.65	7.1	10 E
Florida	<u>-</u>		ī	11.77	0.4	10.11	0	66.67	; ac	100.00	1	G	٥	07:0	3 57	1.47 0.8
Creorgia	-	16.66	m	50.00	-	16,06	-	16.67	000	50,00	20	50.00			) to	9
Illinois	G1	29'99	1	33,33					¢1	66.67	_	33,33			::0	0.00
Indiana		14.29	C.1	28.57	ಣ	42,85	_	14.29	7	100,00		:			1-	18
Kentucky	ಣ	23.07	ro	38.46	-4	30.77	_	7.70	걸	. 92.30			_	7.70	133	.34
Louisiana		40.00	4	40.00			G1	20,00	00	80.00	÷1	20.00		:	9	6
Maryland		29.88	2	43.11	74	13.79	23	13 32	143	82,18	50	11.49	11	6.33	174	4.47
Maine		20.00	13	50,00	≎1	20.00	_	10,00	6	90,00		:	~	10.00	=	.26
Massachusetts		17.02	26	55,32	9	12.77	r-	14.89	45	90.68	21	4.25	<u></u>	6:30	47	1.20
Michigan	-	33,33	C1	66.67		:		:	_	33.33	_	93.55	_	33,34	ಣ	80.
Mississippi			, C	20.00		:	<b>-</b> €	50.00	Ç1 I.	100,00			:	:	C1 1	.03
Man II and I do	0	10.00	N 0	40.00			0:	00.00	٦ <u>۲</u>	00.00	: 7	1		:	<u>.</u>	.13
New York	7 5	90.01	10.4	00.07	I.	10.00		120.00	4120	07,00	_ <del>_</del> 5	7979	00	i.	9	20 c
New Jersey	1 20	23.66	# 657 7	39.86	22	18.24	100	16.81	107	79.99	156	16.89	10.2	10.50	25.5	3.50
Ohio	12	21.82	ទីរ	38.18	12	21.82	10	18,18	20	90,96	00	5,46	21	3.64	18	64. 64.
Pennsylvania	635	23.22	1135	41,50	538	19.67	427	15,61	2315	84 64	275	10.05	145	5,31	2735	70.20
Rhode Island	_	12,50	4	50.00			က	37.50	9	75.00	_	12,50	_	12.50	œ	.20
Tennessee		20.00		20.00	೧೨	00.09			೧೦	00.09	≎३	40.00	-	:	5	.13
Texas	9	00 00	- 0	00.001		01.07			9	0000		37.0			- 1	0.0
Verment	Si o	06.62	χς <del>τ</del>	59.17	G -	19.00	Ξ°	11.34	0 C	20,72	တ္ <del>-</del>	6.19	:0	60.6	6. 7	2.49
Vermont	0	12.12	7	16,00	٦	9.03	0	27.27	or	1000	-     	9.09			-	.28
TOTALS	907	23.28	1639	42.07	733	18.81	617	15.84	3276	84.09	406	10.42	214	5.49	3896	100.00
		-				_										

ANALYTICAL TABLE

Exhibiting the Educational Relations of the Natives of the United States received from 1850 to 1875, divided into Crimes against Property and Crimes against Persons, with their Average Age and per cents., and the Average Age and per cents. of the whole number.

н	S OF ATE.	Per cent.	139.	19.8 19.8	69.	1.47	S =	so:	8.5	10 e.	4.47	.26	1.20	10.5	. S	10.76	3.80	1.45	70.20	5	9	2.49	.28	100.00
TOTAL	NATIVES OF EACH STATE,	Av.	21.5	94.5 27.8 8.19	31.3	28.0	25.0 21.8	21.6	25.7	30.7	27.8	24.7	31.6	25.0	921.0	27.1	29.7	25.0	26.1	9.66 9.00 9.00	0.00	27.5	29.6	26.6
	NA'	No.	21-		17-1	27.0	20 C	က	1	10	174	10	7 00	91	0 10	4119	148	55	2735	010	5	17	Ξ	3896
	uinst 18.	Fer cent.	1 ::00	9 10	7.41	19.31	16.67	0.01		23.08 30.08	18,39	10.00	8.52		18.94	14.08	12.16	9.09	17.73	00.10		12.37	9.09	16.66
	Total against Persons.	Av. Age.		0.00		27.6	93.0			0.7.0			30.0		•		32.5					28.8		28.3
1	Ĥ	No.			C31 FG			:	_:_	ಬಾ ಆತ			7	i	:		200	_	485			12		649
ONS.	Read and Write.	Per cent.			7.41	_	16.67		•	7.69		_	8.52			11.22		_	11.01			4.12		10.55
PERS	and	Av.		40.0	42.0	18.8	93.0			33.0	34.4	30.0	30.0		37.5	29.0	33.0	29.0	28.1	99,6		29.0	58.0	29.0
NST	Read	No.	:	: : -	C1 C	. TO	-	· i	: "		16	, i	#	:	6	17	Ť	7	301	2		4	-	411
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	ly.	Per cent.				7.02	:		:	10.01	2.30	:			:	1.19	1.35	:	2.48			2.07	:	2.21
MES	Read Only.	Ay.				31.0	:		:	35.0	32.2	:			:	41.8	32.0		28.5			31.5		29.8
CRI	Re	No.				7			:	-	77	:		:		10	¢1	:	20	:		2	:	98
	te.	Per cent.	00000	5000	11 76	3.51	:		1	15.39	68.9	:		:		1.67	1.35	1.83	4.24			6.18	:	3.90
	Illiterate	Av.	0.02	2.00	S 5	43.0	:		- 11	2,52 5,03 7,00 10,00	24.8	:		i		23.1	29.5	25.0	26.0			27.8	:	25.8
	-	No.		1		101	1		:	21 <del>-</del>	12	:		:		1~	67	;	116	:		9		152
	inst y.	Per cent.	100.00	100.00	92.59	80.69	100.00	100.00	100.00	76.92	81.61	90.00	91.4S 100.00	100,00	86.66	85.92	87.84	90.91	82.27	160.00	100.00	87.63	16.06	83.34
	Total against Property.	Av.	21.5	34.2	97.6	28.1	25.0 91.6	21.6	25.7	27.7	27.1	24.1	31.6	25.0	2 12 2 13 2 13 2 13	26.7	29.3	24.8	7.07	0.00	30.0	27.4	26.8	26.2
	Tot	No.	C1	7 =	153 ±	46	ಲು ಸ್ಥಾ	00	<u></u>	01/	142	5	4, 15 00	वा	2 02	360	130	20	2250	0.40	-	85	10	3247
BRTY.	Vrite.	Per cent.	50.00	75.00	77.77	52.63	66.67 83.33	33.33	100.001	58.40 50.00	43.67	80.00	66.67	100.00	73.34	72.79	58.78	74.55	58.90 27.70	100.00	100.00	45.36	90.91	90.09
ROPI	Read and Write	Av.	21.0	37.0	29.7	30.6	25.5	23.0	25.7	26.6 32.6	28.6	24.9	36.0	25.0	37.7	56.9	30.8	25.6	26.5	2 oc	30.0	28.8	26.8	26.9
- TSM	Read	No.	-	: m ro	21	000	01 FC	-	[~ i	۵¥ ۵	20	00 1	701	C1 -	17	305	82	41	1191	10	-	4-1	10	2340
AGAINST PROPERTY	nly.	Per cent.			11.11	5.26		66.67	1	15.38	9.21	10.00		:	6.66	8.12	12.84	5.45	55.6			10.31		9.34
CRIMES	Read On	Av. Age.			40.0	27.0		21.0		78.0	26.1	18.0			99.0	25.1	26.6	24.3	29.8			26.9		26.0
CRI	Res	No.			ಣ	တေ				.71		_		:	-	34			0.72			10		364
	a di	Per cent.		25.00 45.45	3.71	22.80				20.03	28.73		33.33			5.01	16.22	10.91	13.49			31.96		13.94
	Illiterate.	Av.	-	26.0	19.0	22.7	24.0		_	20.03			0.051 0.051 0.051	0		26.5			27.7	1	_	25.5		23.2
	III	No.	-				-			:0 C3		·	5 <del>-</del> 1	-		21			200			31		543
	STATES.		Alabama	Carolina, North Carolina, South	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida Georgia		Indiana	Louisiana	Maryland	Maine	Massachusetts	Mississippi	New Hampshire	New York	New Jersey	Oh10	Phode Island	Tennessee	_	Virginia	Vermont	Totals

ANALYTICAL TABLE

Exhibiting the Natives of Foreign Countries, the Color and Sex, and the number of Convictions to this Penitentiary of prisoners received from 1850 to 1875, with the per cents of each class, and the per cents. of the whole number.

								Ì		ar or	CONA	10110	2	VOTTOR	MIS MIN	1777	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS TO EASTERN STATE PENT TO		Total $N_{mtires}$ of
	White Males.		White Females.		Colored Males.		Colored Females.		First Conviction Here.	-	Second Couviction Here.		Third Conviction Here.		Fourth Conviction Here.		Fiffh Conviction Here.		each Country.
	No. Per ct.		No. Per ct.		No. Fer ct.		No. Per ct.		No. Per ct.		No. Per ct		No. Per ct		No. Per ct.		No. Per ct.		No. Fer ct
					100	100.001				100.00									
	2 100.00	_		. :					2 10		-								16
		100.00								100.00	:	-				:			
British America	3 100.00	00	:		:	:		:	_	100.00	:	:		:	-	:	:		
		80,56	11	11,11	ο ο	8.33		:	34 9	94.44	24	5.56		:	:	:	-	20	• •
Denmark.		00.00	:	:	:	-:		:	20	00.00	:	- 1	:	:	:	:			2 .14
Sheland			5	3.45	:	:		-		95.17	¥ 9	4.14	69.				:		Ŧ
France	20 95	95.23	:	:	-T	4.77	:	:	21 10	-	:	:	:	-	- !	:			
Germany	104 93	93,73 26		6.03		2.1	:	:	388	30,08	233	7.06	7 1.62	C1	.46		:23	431	
Holland	6 100	00.001	:	-	:	:	:	i	6 10	00.00	:	:	:	:		:		_	.44
Hungary	_	00.00	:	:	:	:	:	:	100		:	:	:	-	i	:	:		
	547 93	93,51 38		6.49	:	:	:	:	561 93				3 .52	©1	.34	1	.17	585	42.28
Italy	_	100.00	:		:	:	:	:		81.82	2 18	18.18	:	:	:	:	:		
Mexico	2 100		:	:	:	:	:	:	2 10	100.00	:	:	:	1	:	:	:		-
New Brunswick	1 80	80.00	:	. 7	72	20.00		:	5 10	100.00	:	:	:	:	:	:			98.
	100	00.00	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 10	100,00	:	-	:	-	-	:			0.
Nova Scotia		00.00	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	100.00		-		:	-	:			20.
Poland		00.001	:	:	:	:	:	:		88.89	1	.11	:	-	:	:			.65
Portugal		100.00	:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	-	:	1	:		
Prussia	26 100	100.001	:	:	-	:	:	:	56 10			1	:	:	:	:		52.	
Russia	_	:	:	:	:	:	-	:			:	:		:	:	:		_	9.
Scotland	35 92		e5 	7.90	:	:	:	:	37	97.37	- -	2.63	:	:	:	:			
Spain	1 100	100.00			:	-	:	:		100.00	:	:		:	:	:			
J		50.00	:	. 7	) (1	50.00	:	:		100.00	:	:	:	:	:	:		_	2.
Sweden	2 100	00.00	:		:	:	-	:	20,	100.00	:	:	:	:	:	:		_	
	15 100	00.00	:		:	:	:	:	12 86	80.00	2	13,34	99*9	:	:	:		15	_
Unknown	1 100	00.001			_		:			100.00	:	:	:	:	:	:			
	18 90	90.00	2 10	10.00	:	:	:	:	20 100		:	:	:	:	:	:		50	_
West Indies		22.22		9		66.67	1 1	11.11	9 10(	00.001		:		:		:		:	.65
TOTALS	1290 93	93.20 78		5.64 15	<u>_</u> _	1.09	-	.07 1:	1301	94.00	65 4	4.69 12	.87	7	.29	61	.15	_	1384 100.00
	_	_	_	_		-	-	-	-	-						-			

## ANALYTICAL TABLE

Exhibiting the Moral and Industrial Relations of the Natives of Foreign Countries received for 1850 to 1875, with the per cents. of each class, and the per cents. of the whole number.

TOTAL	NATIVES OF EACH COUNTRY	Per cent.	 	.14	123	2.61	10.18	1,52	31.15	7.	70°	01.1	7	9::	70.	.07	.65	70	1.88	9.75	20	7	14	1.09	.07	1,44	65	100.00
, —	NAT	No.	61	া ল	400 6	900	19E	21	431	φ,	1000	11	6	110	-	_	6	21 8	97-	- 00 00	-	- 67	16	12	-	20	6	1384
	Apprenticed and Served.	Per cent.		25.00	00 20	50.00	13.79	7.76	14.85		8.72		50.00				50.00	7.60	00.1	18.43				20.00	:	20.00	11.11	11.49
TONS.	Appu	.No.	:	1	G	1 —	20	; ⊢	F9		51		-			:	-	16	1	r~				ေ	:	4	_	159
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	Apprenticed and Left.	Percent,		25.00	3 2 2	00'01	13.79	14.29	22.28		10.43	9.09					11.11	15.30	10.00	15.78				:	:		22.22	14.45
JSTRIA	Appr	No.	:	-	le le		20	22 (	96		61	_	:	:	:		_	4	ř	9		:	:		:		¢1	200
INDI	Unapprenticed.	Per cent.	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	72.42	80.95	100.00	100.00	80.85	90.91	50.00	100,001	100,00	100.00	68.88 00.00	76.93	100.00	65.79	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	66.67	74.06
	Опярр	No.	ଦୀ	21 01	20 C	3-	105	17	$\frac{271}{6}$	o <del>-</del>	475	10	_	ī.	_	-	ж ж	06	-	25	_	େ ।	C1	113	-	16	9	1025
	Intemperate.	Per cent.		00.00	10 11	17.71	23,45	19.05	13.92	10.07	27.35	9.03		20.00	100.00	:	11,11	11 7.1	11.01	36.85	100.00		50.00	20.00	:	40.00	11.11	21.28
	Inter	No.		- :	1	- :	34		9	T	160	-		Π			<del></del>	4 60	٥	14	_			က	:	00		303
N.S.	Sometimes Intemperate.	Per cent.	50.00	50.00 25.00	66.67	1	20.00	19,05	16.93	100 001	26.49	18.18		20.00			22.22	10.93	10.00	15.78		50.00	:		:	5.00	11.11	21.25
SEATIO.	Som	No.			¢1 ଫ		29	<del>-11</del>	73	-	155	¢Ί	:		:		:1	1.0		9	:		:				-	294
MORAL RELATIONS	Moderate Drinkers,	Per cent.	50.00	75.00	835,335 87,535 87,535	50.00	42.76	52.38	48.73 50.03	00.00	33.51	63.64	50.00	40.00		100.00	227.52	38.46	01.00	34.22	:	50.00	50.00	53,33		35.00	55,56	40.90
F	Moc Dri	No.	П	ಣ	<u>п 5</u>	-	65	1	210	2	196	[~	_	ទា			N =	· (£		13		_	_	œ		- 1	ē	566
	Abstainers.	Per cent.			5.56	50.00	13.79	9.52	20.42	60'00	12,65	60.6	50.60	20.00	:		44,45	30.77	100.00	13.15	:	:	:	26.67	100.00	20.00	22.22	15.97
	Abst	No.			G	-	20	\$1.5	S C	1	7-1			-	:		-ţı	œ	-	5		:	:	4		4.0	7	221
1 1 1 1	COUNTRIES.		Africa	Austria Belgium	British America	Denmark	England	France	Holland	Hungary	Ireland	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	New Brunswick	Norway	Dolond	Portugal	Prussia	Russia	Scotland	Spain	South America	Sweden	Switzerland	Ulkhowb	Walles	west mares	TOTALS

# ANALYTICAL TABLE

Exhibiting the Educational Relations of the Natives of Foreign Countries received from 1850 to 1875, divided into Crimes against Persons, with their Average Age and the Average Age and per cents. of the whole number.

	F PRY	Per cent.	17.4	ধ্য	2,61	0.48	31.15	7.	70.0	617	7:	9.00	0.	.65	# 32 # 22	0.7	2.75	0.	1 -	1.09	20.	1.44	.e.	100.00
TOTAL	NATIVES OF EACH COUNTRY		<u> </u>								29.0		. 9.											31.6 10
TO	KATE CH C	Av.	2 2 3 3 5 3 6	4 27.2 3 30.7	36 24 2 47		22 23 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	9			22 29	2 2	331 	6 6	30 SS 30 SS	- S	SS -	1 6 1 6	121	5 32		20: 30		
	E.A.	No.	18:	: 22	===		77	-	1282		: 9	2 :	: :	=	: 72	: :	17	;	: 3	96			_   I	25.94 1384
	ainst ns.	Per cent.	100.00		50.00	16.56	14.39	:	27.77	18.18	00 00	7.00		11.11	12.17		31,57		20,00	26.66		00.00	77	
	Total against Persons.	Av. Age.	37.0	25.0	20.5 54.0	32.3	285 345 545		50	34.0	J	0.4.7		42.0	45.7		33.0		19.0	42.3	1	55.7	59.8	32.3
	E E	No.	2 ::	-	4 -	2	9 23	:	3.01	( P)	-	-		П	. ~	:	17	:		7		= -	7	350
ONS.	Vrite.	Per cent.	50.00	33,33	50.00	15,11	14.29 13.45	:	00.06		00 00	00.02		11.11	28.5		23.68			26.66		15.00	22.22	16.04
PERS	Read and Write	Av.	29.0	25.0	19.0 54.0	33.0	30.3	:	30.0		3	7.4.0		45.0	56.0		33.3			42.3		43,3	31.5	33.4
NST	Rend	No.	7	-		19	 	:	117		-	4		_	-	1	6	:		<del>-</del>		000	21	292
AGAINST PERSONS	nly.	Per cent.			5,55		.47	:	8						88		:		50,00	:		10.00		3.47
CRIMES	Read n	Av.			22.0		32.0	:	× ×					:	0 57		:		19.0			36.9		29.2
CRI	Re	No.		: :	อา		27	-	9	1				:	-		-	:	-	:	i	:1		\$
		Per cent.	50.00		2.78	3.45	14.28	:	10.01	18.18	:			:	000		7.89			:		20,500	77.77	6.43
	Illiterate	Av. Age.	45.0		19.0	30.0	36.5		21.7	34.0					39.0		32.0		_				0.04	31.5
		No.	- !		-	5	32 SA	:	19	্ল				:	-	:	ಾ			:	: .	00	21	68
	inst y.	Per cent.	100.00	100.00	50.00	83.44	71.43 85.61	100.00	100.00	81.82	100.00	100.00	100.001	88.89	88.46	100.00	68,43	100.00	50,00	73.34	100.001	00.00	99.96	74.06
	Total against Property.	Av. Age.	36.5	27.2 33.5	555	20.3	8 8 6 7 7	33.3	30.0	30.1	29.0	0.00	75.0	46.1	0.00	35.0	30.1	9.5	0.63	8.85	0.00	27.6	23.2	31.4
	Tot	No.	01	मा ११	65 T	121	369	9	364	6	C1 -	H 700	-	<b>50</b> 0	24 gg	777	96 -	1 6	-	Ξ		OT I	e	1025
BRTY.	Vrite.	Fer cent.		100.00	75.00	64.83	77.49	100.00	100.00 35.35	63.64	100.00	00.00		29.99	81.61	100.00	60.53	50.00	50.00	60.00	100.00	00.04	99.00	56.86 1025
ROP	Read and Write	Av.		27.2	33.1 41.0	30.3	33.6	33.3	0.00	31.4	0.62	0.1.		52.0	31.9	35.0	8.62	0.10	0.03	30.4	56.0	26.9 0.0 0.0 0.0	23.2	31.6
ST 1	Read	No		# 61	27	5	334	9	915		\$1 S	2		တ			53	-	_	6	- 0	NO 12	ا ه	787
AGAINST PROPERTY	у.	Per cent.	50.00		11.11	8.96	3,48	:	0 10 0	90.0	00,00	00.00		:	:		5.27	20.03		6.67	:	:	i	6.91
SO	Read Only.	A v.	33.0		24.3	26.4	36.0 34.1			27.0	: <	>		:	:		33.0	31.0		20.0	:	:		29.3
CRIME	Re	No.	-		-	55	15.		i	3 -	-	-		-			21	-	,	_	:	:		96
	. 69.	Per cent.	50.00		2.78	9.65	4.64	:	15 80			100.00		25.22 %	100.001		2.63			6.67		10.00		10.26
	Illiterate.	Av.	0.04		55.0	25.5	36.4		- C	24.0		53.0			30.0		_			23.0	-	30.5		31.9
	=	No.	-		-	1	. 05	÷			:	-	- <u>-</u> -	Ç L	C1 =	. :					÷	:1		
	COUNTRIES.		Africa	Selgium	Janada	: :	Fance	Tolland	Inngary	falv	lexico	Yew Isranswick	Nova Scotia	Poland	ortugal	Lussia	cotland	Spain	south America	witzerland	Jnknown	Vales	Vest Indies	TOTALS 142

STATEMEN

Exhibiting the Pursuits (divided into three periods) of the 171 Convicts, from 18 to 25 years of age, inclusive, who were admitted into the Eastern State Penitentiary during the year 1875; also, the counties sending, etc., etc.

		<i>i</i> ,; <i>i i</i>
	Pursuit at arrest.	Idle 1 mo.  " 6 yrs. " 6 yrs. Idborer. Idle. Laborer. Kdle 6 mos. " 4 " " 6 " " 2 weeks. " 2 weeks. " 1 mos. " 2 mos. " 1 mos. " 1 mos. " 1 mos. " 2 mos. " 3 mos. " 3 mos. " 3 mos. " 1 mos. " 2 mos. " 2 mos. " 2 mos. " 3 mos. " 3 mos. " 3 mos. " 3 mos. " 1 mos. " 2 mos. " 2 mos. " 2 mos. " 3 mos. " 3 mos. " 3 mos. " 4 mos. " 5 mos. " 7 mos. "
Three Periods.	Pursuit, 21 to 25.	Taborer.  Laborer.  " " " " Salesman. Laborer. " " " " Laborer. Laborer.  Miner. Laborer.  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
	Parsuit, 18 to 21.	Errand Boy.  Idle. Laborer.  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Relations.	Schools.	Public School.  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Educational Relations.		Read and write.  Illiterate.  Illiterate.  Illiterate.  """  """  Illiterate.  """  """  """  """  """  """  """
Industrial	Relations.	App. and served. Unapprenticed.
to . groite	Nonvi	- C1 C1 - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C
Grimo		Larceny. Burglary. Larceny. Larceny.  Forgery.  Forgery.  Burglary and larceny. Larceny. Larceny. Manslaugher. Burglary and lareeny. Manslaugher. Burglary and lareeny. Assault and battery. Larceny. Assault and battery. Larceny and ree'g stol'n goods. Arson. Burglary. Assault and battery. Larceny and ree'g stol'n goods. Arson. Burglary. Larceny and ree'g stol'n goods. Arson. Burglary. Larceny and ree'g stol'n goods. Arson. Burglary. Larceny and ree'g stol'n goods.
Country	County.	Inzerne. Philadelpiia. Lebanon. Northumberland.  Susquehanna. Philadelphia. D-uphin.  « cachon.  « Carbon.  « Lycoming.  « Inzerne.  « Trioga. Bucks.  « Trioga. Bradford.
9	uge l	表 없 및 장 의 의 의 의 의 의 의 의 교 교 교 의 의 의 의 의 의 의 의
Pris.	No.	7.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.7

200   200   Delaware   Delaware   Lacenty   2   Orappoenticed   Read and write   Public School   Lacenty   Lacenty   2   Orappoenticed   Read and write   Public School   Lacenty   Lacenty   2   Orappoenticed   Read and write   Cariman   Delaware   Lacenty   Lacent
23         Philadelphii.         Assult and battery.         2         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.         Public School.         Laborer.           29         Montgomey.         Jangary.         2         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.         a. a. b.
23. Pinladelphia.         Assult and battery.         2 Unapprenticed.         Read and write.         Public School.           29. Montgomery.         Burghary.         2 Unapprenticed.         Read and write.         a. a
25         Philadelphia, Assult and battery.         2         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.           26         Montgonery.         Burglary.         2         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.           29         Franklina.         Burglary.         2         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.           29         Friladelphia.         Burglary and larceny.         1         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.           20         Adams.         Burglary and larceny.         1         Unapprenticed.         Read and write.           20         """         """         """         """         """           21         """         """         """         """         """         """         """         """         """         """"         """"         """         """         """         """         """         """         """"         """         """         """"
25         Philadelphia.         Assault and battery.         2         Unapprenticed.           26         Delaware.         Burglary.         2         App. and left.           27         Philadelphia.         Burglary.         1         Chapprenticed.           29         Philadelphia.         Burglary.         1         App. and left.           21         "         "         "         "           22         "         "         "         "           29         "         "         "         "           20         "         "         "         "         "           20         "
23
23 Philadelphia. 24 Denware. 25 Montgomery. 27 Philadelphia. 28 Carbon. 29 Cumberland. 20 Carbon. 20 Carbon. 21 Cumberland. 22 Philadelphia. 23 Philadelphia. 24 Carbon. 25 Philadelphia. 25 Philadelphia. 26 Carbon. 27 Carbon. 28 Philadelphia. 29 Carbon. 20 Carbon. 20 Carbon. 21 Philadelphia. 22 Carbon. 23 Philadelphia. 24 Carbon. 25 Carbon.
23 Philadelphia. 24 Denware. 25 Montgomery. 27 Philadelphia. 28 Carbon. 29 Cumberland. 20 Carbon. 20 Carbon. 21 Cumberland. 22 Carbon. 23 Briddelphia. 24 Carbon. 25 Carbon. 26 Carbon. 27 Carbon. 28 Carbon. 29 Carbon. 29 Carbon. 20 Carbon.
28898458498513884588888888888888888888888888888888
7880 7880 7880 7880 7880 7980 7980 7980

STATEMENT.

Prisoners from 18 to 25 years of age.—(Continued.)

	Pursuit at arrest	Idle 4 mos. Laborer. Laborer. Idle 5 mos. " 5 yrs. " 6 mos. Miner. Idle 1 mo. " 2 yrs. Laborer. Idle 6 mos. " 5 yrs. " 6 mos. " 1 mostler. Ralleed weeks. Idle 6 mos. " 1 week. Laborer. Idle 6 mos. " 1 week.	Laborer. Laborer. Idle 1 mo. " 2 weeks. " 1 mo. " 1 year. " 4 mos. Cartman Laborer. Idle 2 yrs. " 2 mos. Taborer. Idle 6 mos.
Three Periods.	Pursuit, 21 to 25.	Laborer.  "" Idle. "" Miner. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	Brakeman. Tobacconist Ifuckster Idle. Laborer. Idle.
	Pursuit, 18 to 21.	Errand Bay. Laborer. Jaborer. Office Bay. Blacksnith. Laborer. Laborer. Laborer. Taborer. Tailor. Tailor. Tailor. Hostler. Laborer. Tailor. Hostler. Laborer. Tailor. Laborer. Tailor. Laborer. Tailor. Laborer. Tailor. Laborer. Tailor. Laborer. Tailor. Laborer. Laborer. Laborer. Laborer. Laborer. Laborer. Laborer. Laborer. Laborer.	Tailor. Tailor. Tobacconixt. Refuge Bay. Laborer. Huckster. Barber. Laborer. Laborer. Laborer. Cartman.
Relations.	School.	Public School,  """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Tuble School.  ""  ""  Never went,  Publie School.  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""
Educational Relations.		Read and write.  """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Kead and Wyne.
Industrial	Relations.	Unapprenticed.	: 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
to , groite	No.		
Grime		Larceny.  Barglary. Rape. Larceny.  Bigamy. Larceny.  Braing from the mail. Larceny. Assault and battery to rape. Larceny and treepy. Theeeving stolen goods. Assault and battery to rob. Larceny and rec'g stolen goods. Burglary and rec'g stolen goods. Burglary and rec'g stolen goods. Fareeny and rec'g stolen goods. Burglary and rec'g stolen goods.	Larceny and reeg stoten goods.  Rape, etc. Larceny.  Burglary and larceny.  Assault and Battery.  Larceny.  Robbery.  Robbery.  Larceny.  Assault and battery to kill.  Burglary.
County	· Course	Philadelphia. Northumberland.  " " " " " Philadelphia. Susquehanna. Lebanon.  York, Dauphin.  " Cumberland. " "	Philadelphia. Wayne. Wayne. Montgomery. Philadelphia.  " " Bucks. Philadelphia. Union. Philadelphia.
A Gro	100	822582886555555	86868668888888
Pris.	No.	2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005	8047 8047 8049 8054 8059 8063 8063 8063 8063 8063 8074 8074

Idle 6 mos. " 4 " " 4 "	Bartender. Idle 4 weeks.	Painter.	3 3 9 3 3	: ; : ;	9	2 co 2	-	6 mos.	N ::	" 1 year.	Darbor of	Laborer.		" 6 mos.	ldle 6 mos.	, 1 mo.		Waiter.	Laborer.	idle I mo.	33 65 33	Laborer.	Idle 3 mos.	Laborer.	"	Idle 1 mo.	" b Weeks.		5 7 7	" 1 mo.	6 2 mos.	: : : : :
Fuddler. Laborer.	Bartender. Laborer.	Laborer.	:	ldle	Laborer.	Painter.	wanter. Laborer.	77	Wanter. Idle.	Miner.	Laborer.	Laborer.	Painter.	Butcher		:			Laborer.	Lumberman.	Laborer.				Laborer.	(1,,	Ξ.		Miner.	"	33	
Puddler. Laborer.	Bartender. Laborer.	Laborer, ete.	Plumber.	Laborer, Bookhinder,	Laborer.	Painter.	wanter. Laborer.	3 7	Monider.	Miner.	Laborer.	Laborer.	Urrand Boy.	Laborer. Entcher	Bartender.	Laborer.	Tanner.	13	33	Cooper.	Laborer.	**	Driver.	Laborer.	33	33	,,,	Shoomalcor	Laborer.	27	33	Miner
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 3 3		77 77	Never went. Public School.	Never went.	Public Seltool.		33 3	ic Sc	., , ,,	Dublic Color	t upile seriou.	33 33	Never went. Public School	77	33 33	Public School	37		: :	33 33	Never went.	Public School.	Never went.	Public School.	: :	1	93 37 37	Public School.	77 17	29 29	
יון מון אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אי	3 3 3			77 77	Illiterate.	Read and write.	IIII erane.	77	Read and write.	77	Illiterate.	Design anna witte.	77 77	Iffiterate, Read and write.	77	77 77	Read and write	Illiterate.	and w	"	1) ))	Illiterate.	Bend and write.	Illiterate,	Read and write.	37 17	23	23	33 13		29	37
"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	3 3	3 3 3	1)	29	3,	99	. 39	23	9 9	19 1	; ;	"	App. and served.	Unapprenticed.	73	App. and served.	Unapprentited.	App. and left.	Unapprenticed.	9 99	. 01	33	37	23	"	3 3	-	"	"	**	77	33
Darkenny Larceny.  Burglary and larceny.	Assault and battery to kill, Larceny.	Robbery. 1 Larceny. 1	3	Burglary.	77	3 3	Lareeny.	3	Attempt at lareeny.	Assault and battery to kill. 2	A constitution of the cons	Opening and seereling letters.	Burglary.	Horse stealing	Larceny.	Lareeny, etc. 1	Emregary.	Burglary and lareeny.	Rape. 1	Larceny and receiving.	Larceny.	37	Permy	Horse stealing.	3 3	29 79	Lareeny.	77	Burglary and larceny,	Murder, second degree, 1	Assault and battery to kill.	Larceny.
Ingerne. Enfladelphia. "	Lycoming.	3 3 3	2.9	Philadelphia.	73	Lebanon.	Northumberland.	Philadelphia.	3 3	Schuylkill,	Philadelphia.	Cumberland.	Philadelphia.	Adoms	1)	Danphin.	Lycoming.	Bucks.	93	3 3	Wayne.	93	Bradiord.	"	33 :	33	, ,,	33	Montonr.	Luzerne.	33 :	: 3
8888	2 2	855	តើ	54 S	1 01	13	33	62	313	153	:: o	e 55	87	21 2	5 2	61	2 S	2	22	53 53	-	61	2 5		21	<u>51</u> 8	71 5	9 6	2.7	53	51 —	3 6
									∞ <u>≈</u>										8150			8161								8179		

Of the whole number, 171, there were idle on conviction, 117; trades on conviction, 9; and 162 unapprentised.







 $_{
m OF}$ 

### PRISONERS 25 YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER

### RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

1875,

WITH

THE AGE, COLOR, SEX; PARENTAL, CONJUGAL, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL, AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, AND CONVICTED CRIMES OF PROPERTY AND PERSONS, WITH AVERAGE AGE OF EACH CLASS; ALSO, THEIR CONVICTIONS AND RECONVICTIONS.

AND

### A TABLE OF MINOR CONVICTS.

EXHIBITING THE SEX, COLOR, AND NUMBER OF MINOR CONVICTS (THOSE UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE) RECEIVED EACH YEAR, WITH THE NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST PROPERTY AND PERSONS.



## Statistical Tables

### OF PRISONERS 25 YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER RECEIVED INTO THE EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY DURING THE YEAR 1875.

Of the 8187 prisoners received into this Penitentiary since the opening, October 25, 1829, 3746, or 45.76 per cent., were 25 years of age and under; 1649, or 20.14 per cent., were minors; 2097, or 25.62 per cent., were between 21 and 25 years of age. Of the 359 prisoners received during the year 1875, 183 were 25 years of age and under, a per cent. of 50.98 of the number received; with an average age of 21.03 years, and an average sentence of 2 years, 5 months, and 6 days. Of this number (183), 63 were minors, and 3 had served in the army.

							AGE.									
		Cri	mes aga	inst Prope	rty.				Cr	ime	s agair	ıst	Perso	ns.		
No.			Age.	No.		Age.		No.			Age.	1	No.			Age.
1			14	15 .		20		1			15		5			22
1			15	19.		21		5			19	1	5			23
2			16	28 .		22		1			20		-2			24
7			17	23.		23		4			21		5			25
8			18	14 .		$^{24}$										
22			19	15.		25										
_				_												
41				114				11					17			

### COLOR AND SEX.

Crimes o	gai	nst .	Proj	peri	y.		Crimes against Persons.								
White.					No.	Pr. ct.	White.					No.	Pr. ct.		
White males, .					130	83.87	White males, .					21	75.00		
Colored.							Colored.								
Mulatto males					12	7 74	Mulatto males,					5	17.86		
Black males, .					12	7.74	Black males, .					2	7.14		
Black females,					1	.65									
				-											
					155	100.00						28	100.00		

### PARENTAL RELATIONS.

Crimes a	gai	nst .	Prop	ert	<i>y</i> .		Crimes e	ř.			
					No.	Pr. ct.				No.	Pr. ct.
Parents dead, .					21	$13 \ 55$	Parents dead, .				
Parents living,					83	53.55	Parents living,			20	71.43
Mother living,					31	20.00	Mother living,			6	21.43
Father living,					20	12.90	Father living,			$^2$	7.14
										_	
					155	100.00				28	100.00

### CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Crin	ies (	igai	nst.	Proj	per	ty.		Crimes against Persons,								
						No.	Pr. ct.							No.	Pr. ct.	
Unmarried,						130	83.87	Unmarried,						19	67.86	
Married, .						23	14.84	Married, .						9	32.14	
Widowers,.						2	1.29	Widowers,.								
						155	100.00							28	100.00	

### EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS.

Crimes against Property	y.		Crimes against Persons.		
As Introduced.	No.	Pr. ct.	As Introduced.	No.	Pr. ct.
Illiterate, from city,	10	6.45	Illiterate, from city,	3	10.71
Illiterate, from country, .	25	16.13	Illiterate, from country, .	3	10.71
Read only, from country, .			Read and write, from city,	6	21.43
Read and write, from eity,	41	26.45	Read and write from eoun.,	16	57.15
Read and write, from coun.,	, 79	50.97			
				_	
	155	100.00		28	100.00

### MORAL RELATIONS.

Crime <b>s</b> against Propert	y.		Crimes against Persons.								
Habits.	No.	Pr. ct.	Habits.	No.	Pr. ct.						
Abstainers,	32	20.65	Abstainers,								
Moderate drinkers,	66	42,58	Moderate drinkers,	11	39.28						
Occasionally intemperate,	36	23.22	Occasionally intemperate,	11	39.28						
Intemperate,	21	13.55	Intemperate,	6	21.44						
	155	100.00		28	100.00						

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Crimes against Property.		Crimes against Persons.
No.	Pr. et.	No. Pr. ct.
Unapprenticed, from city, 47	30.32	Unapprenticed, from city, . 8 28.57
Unappren, from country, 101	$65\ 16$	Unappren., from country, . 19 67.86
Apprenticed and left, from		Apprenticed and left, from
city,		city, 1 3.57
Apprenticed and left, from		
country, 2	1.29	
Apprenticed and served,		
from city, 1	.65	
Apprenticed and served,		
from country, 3	1.93	
155	$100 \ 00$	28 100.00

### GENERAL SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.

				145		Third,. Fourth,				3	
				178	97.27					5	2.73

### SPECIAL SUMMARY

Of Convictions and Reconvictions to this Penitentiary during the year 1875.

2d 3d	66	to any pris 1st here, . 1st here, . 1st here, .		145 23 1	$12.56 \\ .55$	2d 3d 3d	"	2d here, 2d here, 3d here, 4th here,	$\frac{1}{1}$	.55 .55
			~	170	$9\overline{2.90}$					${7.10}$

### CRIMES.

Against Property.			Against Persons.		
	No.	Pr. ct.	25 1	No.	Pr. ct.
Arson,	4	2.58	Murder, second degree, .	4	14 29
Assault and battery, to		- 00	Assault and battery, to kill,	7	25.00
steal,		3.22	Rape,	2	7.14
Burglary,	28	18.06	Assault and battery,	4	14.29
Burglary and lareeny,	17	10.96	Bigamy,	1	3.57
Forgery,	3	1.93	Manslaughter,	5	17.86
Robbery,	8	5.16	Assault and battery, to		
Larceny,		45.82	rape,	3	10.71
Lareeny and receiving			Perjury,	2	7.14
stolen goods,	12	7.74			
Receiving stolen goods, .	1	.65			
Horse stealing,	4	2.58			
Obstructing railroads,	1	.65			
Secreting and embezzling					
a letter,		.65			
	155	100.00		28	100.00
	100	100.00	1	20	100.00
PURSU	ITS	BEFO	RE CONVICTION,		·
Bookbinder,		. 1	Hostler,		. 7
Bartender,		. 2	Plasterer,		. 1
Boatman,		. 1	Glassblower,		. 1
Barber,		. 3	Huekster,		. 1
Butcher,			Mail carrier,		
Boatbuilder,		_	No particular occupation,		
Brakesman,		. 2	Painter,		. 4
Book-keeper,			Polieeman,		. 1
Buttonmaker,			Puddler,		. 2
Blacksmith,			Saddler,		. 1
Apothecary,					. 2
Cigarmaker,		. 3			. 5
Carriage painter,			Shoemaker,		. 4
Conductor,					1
			Latior,		. 1
			Tailor,		
Cooper,		. 2	Teamster,		. 13
Cooper,		. 2	Teamster,		. 13
Cooper, Brickmaker, Laborer,		. 2 . 3 . 90	Teamster,	 , .	. 13 . 1 . 1
Cooper,		. 2 . 3 . 90 . 1	Teamster,		. 13

### SENTENCE.

Convicted of Crimes against Property.
Average sentence, 2 years, 23 days.

Miner,

Convicted of Crimes against Persons.
Average sentence, 4 years, 5 months,
21 days.

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### MINOR CONVICTS.

Statement showing the Number of Convicts received each year; also, the Sex and Color of Minor Convicts (those under 21 years of age), with the number committed for Crimes against Property, and Crimes against Persons.

	Wh	ole Nu	ımber	Recei	ved.	No.	of Mi	nor Co	nvict	s Rece	ived.		victed rimes	
Years.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Fennales,	Ťotal.	Annual Per cent.	Against Property.	Against Persons.	Total.
1829	8		1		9	3		1		4	44.44	4		4
1830	34		15		49	7		1		8	16.33	8		8
1831	37		9	4	50				1	7	14.00	6	1	8 7
1832	28		6		34	4 2 7		$\frac{2}{2}$		4	11.76	3	1	4
1833	54		23		77			8	. "	15	19.48	15		15
1834	77		41		118	8		14		22	18.64	20	2	-22
1835	115	8	84	10	217	16	3	21	6	46	21.19	42	4	46
1836	81	3	51	8	143	4		9	4	17	11.89	16	1	17
1837	100	1	58	2	161	10		12	1	23	14.28	19	4	23
1838	109	6	55	8	17-	14	$\overline{2}$	- 6	3	25	14.04	22	3	-25
1839	96	3	65	15	179	8		20	4	32	17.87	30	2	32
1840	86	2	46	5	139	11		18	1	30	21.58	28	2	30
1841	82	1	37	6	126	8		6	3	17	13.49	16	1	17
1842	99	3	40		142	8	1	11		20	14.08	20		20
1843	111	2	38	ð	156	11		8	1	20	12.82	18	2	20
1844	99	7	27	5	138	15	2	7	2	26	18.84	25	1	-26
1845	109	6	22	6	143	10	1	9	5	25	17.48	18	7	25
1846	87	3	23	4	117	9	2	7	3	21	17.95	19	2	21
1847	85	1	33	5	124	15		7	4	26	20.97	21	5	26
1848	86	2	30	3	121	14		8	2	24	19.83	23	1	24
1849	101	2	23	2 5	128	19	2	3	1	25	19.53	18	7	25
1850	111	5	29	5	150	30	1	8	3	42	28.00	23	19	42
1851	110	12	19	6	147	17	4	4	3	28	19.05	26	2	28
1852	109	4	12	1	-126	21	3	3	1	28	$22 \ 22$	17	11	28
1853	101	5	10	1	117	16	1	3		20	17,09	17	3	20
1854	99	2	20	3	124	21	1	3	2	27	21.77	20	7	27
1855	115	11	19	1	146	29	-2	6	1	38	26.03	33	5	38
1856	118	9	17	$\frac{2}{7}$	146	33	1	5	$\frac{2}{2}$	41	28.08	33	8	41
1857	191	8	31	7	237	45	$^{2}$	4	2	53	22.36	50	8	53
1858	172	3	29	3	-207	35		11	2	48	$23 \ 19$	44	4	48
1859	172	16	16	1	-205	38	3			41	20.00	39	2	41
1860	214	5	39	1	-259	47	1	9		57	22.01	51	6	57
1861	145	9	27	1	182	19	4	11		34	18.68	29	5	34
1862	106	8	20	1	135	10	3	9		22	19.29	14	8	22
1863	142	12	26	3	183	31	$\frac{2}{5}$	9	1	43	23.49	35	8	43
1864	129	10	8	3	150	20		2 7	3	30	20.00	26	4	30
1865	230	9	15	3	257	42	$\frac{2}{5}$		3	54	21.01	50	4	54
1866	312	10	37	5	364	78		16	2	101	27.74	93	8	101
1867	247	3	40	1	291	46	1	14	1	62	21.31	56	6	62
1868	215		35		253	35		9		45	17.78	40	5	45
1869	260	6	42	1	309	77	2	14		93	30.10	77	16	93
1870	271	5	39		315	46	3	12		61	19.37	53	8	61
1871	209	3	27	1	240	10		9		49	20.42	36	13	49
1872	187	2	36	1	226	30		6	1	36	15.93	29	7 5	36
1873	193	1	36	2	232	39		7	1	47	20.26	42	5	47
1874	241	5	31	1	278	43	•	5	1	49	17.63	40	9	49
1875	314	1	43	1	359	52	•	10	1	63	17.55	56	7	63
Totals,	6397	217	1429	144	8187	1143	60	376	70	1649	20.14	1420	229	1649



# Statistics of Ārmy Prisoners

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1875,

EXHIBITING THE AGE, NATURAL, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL, AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS; ALSO, THE COURTS AND COUNTIES SENDING, WITH THEIR SENTENCES, AVERAGE AGE, ETC.



# Anny Prisoners.

### NUMBER RECEIVED, 26.

### EDUCATIONAL AND MORAL RELATIONS.

Habits.  No. Pr. ct.  Abstainers,
RELATIONS.  No. Pr. et. 25 96.15 ears of age, 1 3.85 26 100.00
Foreigners.  Germany,

ANALYTICAL TABLE

Exhibiting the Counties sending, and the Crimes of 26 Convicts, received during the year 1875, who had served in the Army.

	Рет септ.	11.54	11.54	3.85	3 85	3.85	7.69	7.69	19.22	3.85	7.69	11.54	69 2	100 00
-nosi	Whole number army prers received.	ಣ	ಣ	-	_	_	¢1	01	ಬ		61	ಣ	67	26
oxs.	Total.	ા								-				5
PERS	Rape.	-								1	•			62
AINST	Producing abortion.					•			_	•	•	:		
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	Murder, 2d degree.	-					•	•	•	•	•	•		
CRIM	Assault and battery to kill,	:				•			•	•		•	•	-
	Total.	-	ෙ	_	_	_	<b>C1</b>	C.I	7	•	-	က	63	51
	Robbery.		П		•				-		•	•	:	(2)
	Rec'g stolen goods.	·   :	•	•	•	•	•	_	•	•	•	•	•	
PROPERTY.	Passing counterfeit money.	:	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	
3 O P E	Misdemeanor.	;	•		•	•		•	•	•	•		•	
	Larceny and receiv- ing stolen goods.		_	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	67	60
AGAINST	Гатсепу.	-	_	•	•	_	31	•		•	_	·	•	9
	Horse stealing.		•	•			•	-		•		•	•	-
CRIMES	Having in possession counterfeit money.			•	•	•	•			•	•	_	:	<u> </u>
5	Forgery.	:	•	-	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	-
	Burglary and larceny.	:	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•			-
	Burglary.	· ·	•	•	•	•	•	•	ಣ	•	•	•	•	ော
	COUNTIES.	Bradford,	Bucks,	Cumberland,	Dauphin,	Lebanon,	Lyeoming,	Perry,	Philadelphia,	Tioga,	Union,	U. S. District Court,	Wyoming,	TOTALS,

# Marden's Report,

FOR 1875.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In taking a retrospect of the year just passed, we have cause for thankfulness that nothing has transpired which will reflect discredit upon our Institution, the system which is herein practiced, or its discipline. No escape, nor attempt at escape, has been made during the year. Some cases of violation of rules have occurred, which are to be expected with our present population.

Twelve (12) prisoners have been subjected to the dark cell (the *dernier resort*), either for gross insubordination or persistent obstinacy, which has always been attended with good results, and never with consequences that have caused regret. This number in a population of ten hundred and fifty-six (1056), is about one per cent.

We believe that no offence has been allowed to pass unnoticed, but each case has been met and treated as judgment from experience indicated.

We have studiously avoided the expense incurred by employing outside labor, and, with the exception of some

work which could only be done in a well-equipped machine shop, such as renewing engines and boilers, all the mechanical work of the house—the blacksmithing, carpentering, tinwork, etc.—has been done by prison labor.

The strictest economy has been observed in every department; the cost per capita, per diem, being thirty-one (31) cents for the year.

We have endeavored to find work for all of the men; but this is difficult to accomplish; having no labor-saving machinery in any part of the establishment, our labor is all manual, and a large majority of the inmates are unskilled in any of the mechanic arts.

Of those received during the year, one hundred and thirty-six (136) are sentenced, each, to a term of about one year, a period too short to acquire a knowledge of a trade. The waste of material and the time occupied, would not be conpensated, either by the knowledge acquired by the prisoner, or the profit rendered the Institution.

The year commenced with six hundred and ninety-seven (697) prisoners. The number received during the year was three hundred and fifty-nine (359), viz.: three hundred and fourteen (314) white males, one (1) white female, forty-three (43) colored males, and one (1) colored female.

The number discharged was two hundred and fifty-five (255), viz.: two hundred and twenty-four (224) white males, six (6) white females, and twenty-five (25) colored males.

The number remaining in confinement December 31, 1875, was eight hundred and one (801), viz.: six hundred and eighty-five (685) white males, four (4) white females, one hundred and nine (109) colored males, and three (3) colored females. This number, eight hundred and one (801), is one hundred and four (104) greater than at the corresponding period of last year. The population of the year was ten hundred and fifty-six (1056), viz.: nine hun-

dred and ten (910) white males, ten (10) white females, one hundred and thirty-three (133) colored males, and three (3) colored females. Of the three hundred and fifty-nine (359) received last year, two hundred and ninety-three (293) were for crimes against property, and sixty-six (66) for crimes against persons. There are unapprenticed, three hundred and thirty-five (335); apprenticed and left, nine (9); and fifteen (15) apprenticed and served out their time. Of the three hundred and fifty-nine (359), sixty-four (64) claimed to be "abstainers," and two hundred and ninetyfive (295) acknowledged that they were addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. Twenty-five (25) of those received last year had been inmates of the House of Refuge. those discharged, one hundred and ninety-three (193) were by commutation law, forty-two (42) by pardon, eleven (11) died, two (2) by order of court, one (1) by suicide, and six (6) served their full term. Of the forty-two (42) pardoned, thirty-nine (39) were by the State Board of Pardons, and three (3) by the President of the United States.

It is deemed of so much importance in the administration of the discipline of this Institution, and, in our opinion, should be in all penitentiaries, that competent, trained, and faithful men only be employed, and the tenure of their offices be dependent on fidelity, capacity, and experience, that I have thought it well to remind you of the following fact: We have now in the discharge of duties as overseers or employees, a number who have held these positions for a long time; for instance, one for a period of forty (40) years, one for thirty-eight (38) years, one for thirty-seven (37), one for thirty-five (35), one for thirty-one (31), one for twenty-three (23), one for twenty (20), two for nine teen (19), four for fifteen (15), one for fourteen (14), two for thirteen (13), one for ten (10), and three for nine (9) years.

The officers have all been faithful and prompt in the

discharge of their duties, and I desire to thank them for their respectful deportment and ready acquiescence with all my requirements.

To the Inspectors I tender my grateful thanks for their kind courtesy, and crave a continuance of their co-operation and sympathy in the discharge of my responsible duties.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD TOWNSEND,

# Aliysician's Report,

### FOR 1876.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In submitting for your consideration the records of the medical department of this Institution for another year, I wish to call your attention to a few important points connected with the physical and mental health of the prisoners, but of such a character as not to appear in the usual tabular statements. Although the popular knowledge and appreciation of the system of confinement which is practiced here are continually and rapidly increasing, there are yet prevalent many erroneous beliefs antagonistic to that system—beliefs which are not restricted to a small section of the community, but which are equally common among those who should by education and experience have grown wiser. Of these there is, perhaps, none which has been more widely spread, or more productive of evil results, than the idea that masturbation is accountable for nearly all the disease which has originated, or is said to have originated, among our convicts, and that the practice of solitary vice prevails among them to an unusual and frightful extent. That such an opinion should have been generally held, is, it must be admitted, not surprising, when we consider that it has been fostered and encouraged, if not originated, by many of the officers of the Institution, who since its opening have been in the habit of attributing all cases of disease, the primary cause of which was obscure or unknown, to this one vice, indulgence in which was believed to be the fons et origo of an innumerable variety of disorders, mental and physical. Particularly in the consideration of diseases of the mind were the most different and widely separated conditions in this way attributed to a common cause; amentia and dementia, melancholia and mental exaltation, monomania, idiocy, and moral insanity, being equally, and without hesitation, referred for their origin to this vice. In the Tenth Annual Report of the prison (for 1838), the physician gives a tabular statement of eighteen cases of insanity, which occurred among the prisoners during the year, and twelve of which he attributes to masturbation.\*

In commenting upon these cases, he says: "By masturbation the physical energies of the cerebri are diminished, whilst those of the cerebelli are morbidly augmented, so that, with the incoherence which characterizes dementia, there exist also erroneous perceptions, and a manifestation, more or less violent, of ungoverned and lustful passions;" and again, "The effects of this practice are first to produce dyspepsia, then acute dementia, and finally chronic pleurisy and pulmonary tubercules. Remove this cause, and the diseases of this Penitentiary will chiefly be those brought into the Institution." In the same report he refers to masturbation nine deaths, the immediate causes of which were phthisis, chronic diarrhea, pneumonia, gastritis, pleurisy, peritonitis, cystitis, and paralysis. In the following year another table is given in the physician's

<sup>\*</sup> The average duration of these twelve cases previous to entire and permanent cure, was forty-three days, and the average time for which the prisoners had been confined before the occurrence of the mental disorder, was eight months and nineteen days. Nine of them were in impaired health on their admission. These facts alone are sufficient to show the true nature of the disease, and the impossibility of its having been due either to the alleged cause or to the system of imprisonment.

report, containing twenty-six cases of mental disease, said to have occurred during 1839, and including mania, hypochondriasis, acute dementia, monomania, eccentricity, and hallucinations. Fifteen of these are attributed to masturbation.\*

In 1840, the physician remarks of the instances of mental disorder, that "with few exceptions they have been cases of hallucinations, caused by self-abuse, and have been removed by a medical treatment of from two to thirty-two days." In 1841 the form of insanity seen is designated "Erotic Enervation," and is said to be due to the same cause. These extracts have been taken at random, and might be multiplied indefinitely from the medical reports of the prison, and even from those of the wardens and inspectors; but they are sufficient to show, in conjunction with those given below, the great importance which has been attached to the vice in question as a cause of disease.†

<sup>\*</sup> Their average duration was twenty-one days—the average time of confinement two years. It is a striking and, as it seems to me, almost conclusive illustration of the true state of the case, that the only one of thirteen colored prisoners whose insanity was not attributed to masturbation, was the only one who was not cured; his insanity had appeared thirty-seven days after he entered the prison.

<sup>†</sup> In 1843, the only undoubted case of insanity said to have originated in the prison was attributed to self-abuse, and was cured in two months. Six other cases, existing at the same time, but of earlier origin, were all referred to the same cause.

In 1859 the physician wrote: "The few cases of mental aberration which have manifested themselves during the past year could generally be traced to the habit of self-abuse."

In 1860, "The cases of mental disturbance could as usual be traced to the habit of self-abuse."

In 1866 we find the cause of the insanity to be "cxcessive onanism," and in 1867 learn that "the accumulative effects of self-abuse are sometimes speedily developed in mania, without the usual premonitory symptoms."

In 1869, a case of severe mental derangement "was clearly ascertained to have originated in self-abuse," and in 1873 the physician writes: "I may here remark, in connection with the death-table, the serious effects caused by masturbation. Every effort has been made to combat this terrible vice, and if we succeed, much of the sickness, physical and mental, will decrease."

In this review of the expressed opinions of officers of the institution I must include my own.

In 1874, after a very short term of service, and under the influence of a decided bias from my reading, I wrote: "I have found in my limited experience that the practice of masturbation is either the originating or predisposing cause of many of the cases of serious illness occurring among convicts." A year's observation somewhat modified my views, but I was still unprepared to believe that so many of my predecessors had been either inaccurate in their observations or mistaken in their deductions. I then wrote, however: "I have observed that those prisoners who become confirmed onanists are rarely or never originally healthy and vigorous, but are usually nervous, lymphatic, poorly nourished, and frequently of low intellectual grade, before the commencement of the habit. character of the individuals, who are its principal victims, is sufficient proof that the primary cause lies in an abnormal condition of the nervous system, which impels these poor creatures to their solitary debauchery." Subsequent careful observation has still further modified my opinion, and has thoroughly convinced me that this view is an entirely correct one, and that in a great majority of cases, instead of the vicious habit resulting in a pathological condition of the body or mind, the reverse is the case, and the mental or physical disease is at least the predisposing cause of the habit.

I am satisfied that among criminals the production of any form of insanity, or any specific physical ailment, as the direct or immediate consequence of masturbation, is a rare occurrence; that the insanity which is due to masturbation is of a most obstinate and intractable character,\*

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Insanity produced by masturbation does not admit of a hopeful prognosis. In fact, it is generally ineurable, chiefly for the reason, probably, that the cause is steadily maintained. When the disease has advanced so far as to involve very deeply the mental powers, and deprive the patient of all

and does not, as a rule, resemble in any respect the mild and easily curable cases of disease which have been mentioned; that these cases were due principally to disorders of the digestive tract, an etiological force which has been almost entirely overlooked in the medical records of the prison, but from which, I believe, nearly all our cases of temporary insanity have resulted;\* and finally, that the proportion of prisoners, confined in this Institution, who practice masturbation, is probably no larger than the proportion of onanists among the same classes in the outside population.

From this standpoint the facts, which have been mentioned in the history of the prison, assume a new and different significance in the consideration of the merits and demerits of separate confinement. The denial that the system was productive of insanity, has always been

self-control, there can be no reasonable hope of recovery; at least I never saw a case of recovery under such circumstances." Dr. Ray, Prognosis in Mental Diseases (American Journal of the Medical Sciences, October, 1870). This paragraph I have quoted in a previous report, but I reproduce it, both on account of the very positive statements contained therein and the great experience of its author.

<sup>&</sup>quot;When insanity has been eaused by habits of self-abuse or by sexual excesses, the prognosis is unfavorable in all but the earliest stages." Dr. J. Russell Reynolds, F.R.C.T., London; A. System of Medicine, Vol. 11, p. 55.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The mental state, immediately after excessive masturbation, is one of stupor. When dementia has begun to show itself, the case assumes a very hopeless aspect."—The Morrisonian Lectures on Insanity for 1873. By Dr. Skae and Dr. Clouston.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Once the habit is formed, and the mind has positively suffered from it, there would be almost as much hope of the Ethiopian changing his skin or the leopard its spots, as of his abandoning the viee. I have no faith in the employment of physical means to check this serious mental disease." Illustrations of a variety of Insanity. Henry Maudsley, M.D.; Journal of Mental Science, July, 1868. "Recovery is impossible where monomania has set in."—J. F. Arlidge, A.B. and M.B., Journal of Mental Science, January, 1864. Dr. John Conolly says that "the prognosis in eases of insanity resulting from masturbation is unfavorable."—Prognosis in Mental Disease. Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, Vol. XVIII, 1851.

<sup>\*</sup> See last Annual Report, pp. 197-200.

met heretofore by the assertion that this was merely removing the cause one degree further back; that the mental disorders were caused by masturbation, which in its turn resulted from the depressing effects of the circumstances of imprisonment.

The truth is, however, that those convicts who from previous ill-health and hereditary tendencies are most likely to become insane, are from the same reasons most likely to become confirmed onanists, and I have usually been able either at the time of admission or soon after, to distinguish with great certainty those prisoners whose weakness was afterwards manifested in this direction. The fact that the insane are predisposed to this habit can hardly be doubted.

One of the most illustrious of the clinical teachers of the present day, has in a recently published lecture expressed so clearly and so forcibly his views upon this subject, and they correspond so exactly with the observations which I have been able to make in this Institution, and the conclusions to which I have come, that I give them in his own words: "I believe you may teach positively that masturbation does neither more nor less harm than sexual intercourse practiced with the same frequency, in the same condition of general health, age, and circum-Practiced frequently, by the very young, masturbation is likely to produce exhaustion, effeminacy, oversensitiveness, and nervousness; just as equally frequent copulation at the same age would probably produce them. Practiced every day, or many times in one day, at any age, either masturbation or copulation is likely to produce similar mischiefs, or greater. And the mischiefs are especially likely or nearly sure to happen, and to be greatest, if the excesses are practiced by those, who by inheritance

<sup>\*</sup> Sir James Paget, F.R.S, Clinical Lectures and Essays, N. Y., D. Appleton & Co., 1875, pp. 284, 289, 290, 291.

or circumstances, are liable to any nervous disease—to spinal irritation, epilepsy, insanity, or any other. To determine the influence of excesses in producing insanity, you must count not only all the insane but all the sane, who have committed excesses and retained their mental power. And even among the insane there are many of whom it would be truer to say, that they masturbated because they were insane, than that they became insane because they masturbated. And what is true in respect to insanity, is true in respect to other assigned consequences of sexual disorders. These disorders are effectual exciting causes of only such disease as the patients are prone to, and the proneness and predisposition is much nearer to the essence of the disease, than is the exciting cause."\*

<sup>\*</sup> These opinions are coincided in by many distinguished psychologists, from whose writings I have taken the subjoined extracts, the number and copiousness of which may be pardoned when it is remembered how deeply rooted and extended are the popular and professional prejudices in relation to this subject.

<sup>&</sup>quot;It is almost constant in practice to eall the disease itself the eause. In half the cases in which it is common to say that the disease is due to the vice, the vice in reality is only a symptom or manifestation of the disease." J. H. Balfour Browne, Esq., Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity, p. 109, Ib. p. 225. "The maniac with simple exaltation of the sexual instinct seeks to gratify his desire in the most direct manner." Gricsinger, Mental Pathology and Therapeuties, p. 305. New Syd. Soc., Ed. "Masturbation is sometimes due to disease, and may be occasioned by disease of the cerebellum, idiocy, or pulmonary phthisis." Deslandes, De l'onanisme et des autres abus-veneriens considerés dans leurs rapports avec la santé, Paris, 1835. "We have seen the habit frightfully developed in a rickety, large-brained child of two." Journal of Psychological Medicine, vol. i, p. 68.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Masturbation operates as a cause per se of weak-mindedness, but its practice is, on the other hand, sometimes—often, I should say—a symptom of the mental weakness." David Nicolson, M.B., The Morbid Psychology of Criminals, Journal of Mental Science, January, 1875. "Religion, self-abuse, intemperance, have at all times been put down as the causes of mental derangement, when they were really morbid symptoms." Maudsley, Some of the Causes of Insanity, read before the Harerian Society of London, October 18, 1866.

<sup>&</sup>quot;It is very necessary to bear in mind that self-abuse is an occasional consequence of mental disease, in reality, therefore, a morbid symptom which will disappear with the cure of the disease." Ib.

<sup>&</sup>quot;As far as we are able to speak from observation, we should say that mas-

There are few places where this difficult and by no means attractive subject can be studied with the same accuracy and freedom from disturbance, as in this prison. The isolation of the convicts, their close supervision by intelligent overseers, the arrangements which exist for observation of the cells without the cognizance of the inmates, the frequent contact of all the prisoners with the various officers of the Institution, rendering the slightest change in mental or physical condition immediately detectable, and the admirable discipline, which is unceasingly maintained, all combine to make it almost an impossibility that a convict can masturbate to excess without the knowledge of some one of those who have him in charge.

We are consequently able, by a comparison of notes, to point out with almost absolute certainty those convicts, who at any particular time are greatly addicted to the habit, and even to include in this number a great many who simply yield occasionally to the temptation to indulge in it. This task is greatly facilitated by the not unusual

turbation of itself is a very infrequent cause of mental disease. We have never met with a single instance in which this disgusting habit has been satisfactorily proved the sole and efficient cause of mental disease. Most frequently it has appeared as one of the symptoms or effects of the disease. Occasionally it has appeared as one of the adjuvantia, the supplemental causes; but in the whole of our ease-books we do not think we should be able to find a single instance in which a healthy and unpredisposed person has undoubtedly become insane in consequence of this vice." John Charles Bucknill, M.D., Journal of Mental Science, July, 1861, 7, p. 307; Review of "An Inquiry into a frequent cause of Insanity in Young Men," by Robert E. Ritchie, M.D., Edin., 1861.

<sup>&</sup>quot;It is impossible to draw a line between those causes which are predisposing and those which are exciting; onanism may be the result of a congenital hereditary psychical predisposition, which will then exhibit itself in other ways; as, for instance, a general perverseness of disposition, defective moral instincts, evil propensities, etc. In these cases the primary difficulty is psychical, and the undue excitability of the genital organs is consecutive." Die Beziehungein der Krankheiten Zustände und Vorträge in der Sexualorganen des Weibes zu Geistes-Störungen (The Relations of the Morbid Conditions and Processes in the Female Sexual Organs to Mental Disease). Von Dr. C. E. Louis Meyer, Berlin, 1869. For further evidence in this direction see Appendix a.

readiness of the men to confess their fault, and to seek for medical advice and assistance when endeavoring to discontinue it. It seems evident, therefore, that in proportion to the number of cases, the opportunities for intelligent and discriminating observation under such circumstances are more frequent than in insane asylums, where at the time the subject comes under professional care, it is impossible to distinguish between cause and effect, where the previous history must be entirely relicd upon to determine whether the mental disease preceded the vice or the vice the disease; and where even that history is often a matter of doubt or conjecture. Statistics of schools and reformatories deal only with children and youths, while in congregate prisons the impossibility of carefully watching and individualizing each prisoner, greatly increases the chances of escape from discovery, and lessens the value of such observations as may be made. Isolated cases, as reported in journals and pamphlets, are of little value, except as evidence of the prevalence of the vice, partly from their usual imperfect character and partly from the fact that in the great majority of cases the reporters observed and wrote with preconceived views and judgment. Indeed this portion of the literature of the subject is of an extremely limited and highly unsatisfactory character, the consideration of the question having been so largely monopolized by quacks and charlatans, and having figured so extensively in "Marriage Guides," "Health Almanacs," etc., that reputable physicians seem to have dreaded infection and to have religiously avoided The importance, however, of obtaining some accurate knowledge in reference to it, and of pursuing our investigation in the directions which will lead to a recognition of the true causes and effects of this vice, is unquestionable, and must be my apology for the space which I devote to it.

The state of the prison at the present time, as relates to this matter, fairly represents its general average condition, and the facts which are elicited by a careful study of the antecedents, social and domestic relations, and mental and physical condition of those convicts who are recognized as confirmed or occasional onanists, are full of interest and, as it seems to me, are of some practical importance to every medical man who has charge of large bodies of prisoners.

The population of the prison is now (December 31, 1875) 801. Of this number there are some who are known to masturbate excessively, and whose general bearing and mental condition are positively abnormal and unsound; there are others who are known to indulge in this habit more or less frequently, some of them perhaps to the same extent as those in the first class, but to whose general conduct, conversation, and manner of thought and expression, no stronger designations than odd or peculiar could be applied, and who have never evinced any decided mental Then there are still a number unsoundness whatever. who are strongly suspected of occasionally practicing masturbation, and others who are known to do so habitually, but in whose mental and physical condition, there are absolutely no indications whatever of the existence of this habit.

Any convicts who masturbate, and who are not included in this list, do so with such secresy, so seldom, or with such an entire absence of deleterious effects, that they must be classed with that large body of the outside population among whom the habit probably prevails to an equal extent. This assertion may seem somewhat unfounded, and it must be admitted, that positive proof in regard to the matter is at present unattainable, but that the general conclusion is far from untrue, it is only necessary to refer to the experience of every physician who has had a dispensary practice, and indeed of every one who has come in frequent contact with the degraded

classes. I refer also to a number of articles and memoirs on the subject, which, extending in their dates of publication over a great length of time, and written to establish an extraordinary variety of theories, serve at least one good purpose, by demonstrating almost conclusively the great prevalence of the habit of masturbation among people who are not confined, and who, as a rule, have every opportunity for the natural gratification of their sexual instincts.

Of course there is not, and probably never will be, any means of estimating accurately the proportion or percentage of these people in relation to the entire population, but that it is very large no one who investigates the subject can doubt, and the concurrent testimony of so many separate observers should go far towards establishing that fact. (See Appendix b.)

Admitting, then, that we have in our list all or nearly all the confirmed onanists at present confined in this Institution, a tabular statement of their general relations may be given as follows:

# TABLE

Illustrative of the Class of Prisoners among whom Masturbation prevails to a noticeable extent; giving the total member and General Relations

Crime	No. of Convic-	Habite	Horoditour Duadienceition to Dienas		Period	Health on	Health on Admission.	Present Condition.	
	tions.		areteuriat predisposition to prisease.		Confined.	Mental.	Physical.	Mental.	Physical.
Larceny.	¢1	Temperate.	Father habitual drunkard; and brothers and sisters epileptic.	- 61	2 yrsmo	Doubtful.	Good.	Insane; not maniacal, but visionary and suspicious.	Good.
Murder, second degree.	Ħ	Intemp.	Father insane; mother and sisters epileptic; brother has had periods of temporary insanity.	30	:	Good.	Very deli- eate.	Commencing insanity; maniacal spells.	Advanced phthisis.
Assault and battery to kill.	<del></del>	Temperate.	Mother insane: brother insane. Has had the habit all his life.	56	1 10	Poor.	Good.	Sthy.	Good.
Murder, second degree.	=	Occ. Intem.	Six brothers dead; family history doubtful.	100	:	Insane.	Good.	Insane; almost maniacal.	Good.
Arson.	ಣ	Temperate.	Criminal family.	57	4	Doubtful.	Good.	Has imaginary interviews.	Good.
Larceny.	Ħ	Intemp.	Father habitual drunkard; sisters epileptic; mother has phthisis.	:	::	Imbecile.	Good.	Imbecile.	Good.
Rape.	-	Temperate.	Temperate. Family history doubtful (unattainable).	- 12		Idiot.	Good.	Idiot.	Good.
Burglary, assault and battery to kill.	Ħ	Intemp.	Notorious criminal family.	25.	9 7	Good.	Good.	Has destructive spells; in the interval is dull and morose.	Poor.
Larceny.	61	Temperate.	Mother epileptie; father insane.	#	:	Idiot.	Poor.	Very low grade of intelligence, but no absolute evidence of insanity.	Good.
Assault and battery to kill.	:	Occ. Intem.	Sister died of phthisis.	56	:	Good.	Good.	Very slightly inclined to be hypochondriacal; denies masturbating, but says he has five or six nocturnal emissions weekly.	Good.

Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Delicate.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Exeitable; says he feels erazy sometimes.	Inclined to be absent-minded, and somewhat hysterical.	Morose and suspicious.	Dirty in his personal habits; unnatural cheerfulness; gluttonous.	Inclined to be silly; laughs excessively at nothing.	Somewhat hypochondriacal.	Somewhat dull.	Dull.	Decidedly hypochondriacal.	Dull; morose.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Poor.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Poor.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Weak.	Doubtful.	Good.	Good.	Dull.	Good.	Dull.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
٠ <u>٠</u>	:	G	9	10	9	10	:	:	9	:	:	∞	:	ಣ	ಣ
-	ಣ	:	က	-	-	:	¢3	01	:	C1		:	П	i	
24	96	0#	33	26	30	81	27	£21	53	56	50	<u>5</u>	23	23	31
Brother and sister died of phthisis; mother weak-minded.	Mother died with cancer; two cousins insane; has had epileptic attacks.	Family history doubtful.	Father died of apoplexy; brother died of phthisis; two cousins insane. Is a sodomist,	Mother insane; brother insane.	Mother and father died of apoplexy; has brother and sister epileptie; was himself epileptie when younger.	Mother insane—died of cancer. Confesses to having had the habit nearly all his life.	Father habitual drunkard; brother insane; aunt insane.	Family history doubtful.	Mother died of phthisis; father drunk- ard.	Mother insane.	Family history doubtful.	Two brothers died of phthisis. Has spent twenty-two years in prison. Criminal family.	Mother died of cancer; uncle an idiot.	Mother insanc; father habitual drunk- ard.	Father habitual drunkard; sister epiloptic; four brothers died of phthisis.
Intemp.	Temperate.	Temperate.	Temperate.	Oce. Intem.	Temperate.	Temperate.	Temperate.	Temperate.	Intemp.	Occ. Intem.	Intemp.	Temperate.	Intemp.	Intemp.	Temperate.
¢1	61	_	Çì	<b>14</b>	¢1	н	¢1	-	Ç1	2	1	10 tth here	H	면.	¢1
Assault and battery to kill.	Larceny.	Adultery.	Rape.	Assault and battery to kill.	Larceny.	Receiving stolen goods.	Rape.	Assault and battery.	Murder, second degree.	Burglary.	Ass. and butt. to kill.	Larceny.	Arson.	Rape and assault and batt, to kill.	Horse stealing.

Table illustrative of the Class of Prisoners among whom Masturbation prevails, etc.—Continued.

Barglary.  Barglary.  Rape.  2 Intemp.  Rape.  1 Temperate.  Rape and breaking prison.  Assault and battery  Rape.  1 Temperate.  Rape.  1 Temperate.  Raper died of ph drunk  Rape.  1 Temperate.  Raper died of phthisis.  Burglary.  1 Temperate.  Raper died of phthisis.  Burglary.  1 Temperate.  Sister insane—died of phthisis.  Sister insane; confesses masturbation four or five genitally malformed; minded.  Attempted Rape.  2 Temperate.  Brother and of phthisis.  Brother and sister be attacks; one sister we genitally malformed; minded.			Period	Health on	Health on Admission.	Present Condition.	
1 Oee. Intemp. 1 Intemp. 1 Temperate. 2 Temperate. 1 Temperate. 1 Temperate. 1 Temperate. 1 Temperate. 2 Temperate. 2 Oee. Intemp. 2 Oee. Intem.	Hereditary Predisposition to Disease, Age	Age.	Confined.	Mental.	Physical.	Mental.	Physical.
2 Intemp. 1 Intemp. 1 Temperate. 2 Temperate. 1 Temperate. 1 Intemp. 1 Oee, Intem. 2 Oec. Intem. 2 Temperate. 2 Temperate.	Brother insane; brother epileptie; was epileptie himself when young.	30	7 wks	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
1 Temperate. 1 Temperate. 2 Temperate. 1 Temperate. 1 Intemp. 1 Oee. Intem. 2 Occ. Intem. 2 Temperate.	Father died of phthisis.	56	2 yrs. 6 mo.	Good.	Poor.	Good.	Delicate (Phthisis).
1 Temperate. 2 Temperate. 1 Temperate. 1 Intemp. 1 Oee, Intem. 2 Oee, Intem. 2 Temperate. 2 Temperate.	Family history good.	7.5	::	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
1 Temperate. 2 Temperate. 1 Temperate. 1 Oee Intemp. 1 Temperate. 2 Oec Intem. 2 Temperate.	Brother died of phthisis.	25.	1 4	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
1 Temperate. 1 Intemp. 1 Oee, Intem. 2 Occ. Intem. 2 Temperate.	Father died of phtbisis.	37	:	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
1 Intemp. 1 Oce. Intem. 1 Temperate. 2 Oce. Intem. 2 Temperate.	Father insane.	05	9 ::	Good.	Syphilitie,	Good.	Fair.
1 Intemp. 1 Oee, Intem. 1 Temperate. 2 Oce, Intem. 2 Temperate.	Mother epileptie; father habitual drunkard.	<u></u>	:	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
1 Oee, Inten. 1 Temperate. 2 Oce, Inten. 2 Temperate.	Father habitual drunkard; brother epileptic; sister epileptic.	13	1 5	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
1 Temperate. 2 Occ. Interu. 2 Temperate.	phthisis; fa- brotber and	00 00	T T	Good.	Poor.	Good.	Phthisis.
2 Oce. Intem. 2 Temperate.	Sister insane; confesses to practicing masturbation four or five times daily.	16		Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
2 Temperate.	and sister have epileptic one sister was born con- y malformed; mother weak-	25	:	Good.	Delicate.	Good.	Good.
	Family history good.	16	1	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Assault and battery 2 Temperate, Mother died of phthis to rape.	Mother died of phthisis; brother had epilepsy.	20	eo	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.

Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good; persistent malingerer.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Pair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good,	Good.	Good,
1-	1-	ro	н	=	9	22	ಣ	ော	
:	:	:	67	_	3	:	_	:	<b>→</b>
18	22	82	21	28	19	16	26	20	25
Brother epileptie.	. Mother epileptic, and died of phthisis; sister died of phthisis.	Father, mother, brothers, and sisters, died of phthisis (?); one brother weak-minded.	Father and mother died of phthisis; had epileptic attacks when young; confesses to practicing masturbation two or three times daily.	Father died of phthists.	Annt had epileptic attacks.	Family history good.	Uncle died of phthisis; brother epileptie.	Seven children out of nine died.	Mother died of phthisis,
Oce. Intem.	Temperate.	Intemp.	Temperate.	Temperate,	Temperate.	Temperate.	Temperate.	Temperate.	Temperate,
	1	90	and a	¢1	-	1	1	10	-
Burglary.	Lareeny.	Larceny.	Burglary.	Rape.	Lareeny.	Larceny.	Burglary.	Lareeny.	Burglary.

Although it is probably not safe to dogmatize on inferences drawn from such a small number of cases, yet it appears to me that these tables enable us to arrive at some very important conclusions.

Of the 801 convicts in confinement on December 31, 1875, 469, or 58.55 per cent., were recorded as having been received in impaired mental and physical health, or as being likely to develop mental or physical disease from inherited defects.

Of the 48 convicts included in the above table, 41, or 85.41 per cent., were either the subjects of mental or physical disease at the time of admission, or were hereditarily predisposed to such disease.

Such an overwhelming disproportion between them and the great body of their fellow-criminals seems to me in itself sufficient explanation of the origin and existence of the practice of masturbation among them. In estimating its importance, it must be remembered also that these were only the cases existing at one particular time, and simply serve as an index to the condition of the prison for the last forty years—an instantaneous picture, as it were, of an endless procession of vice and crime. It is almost absolutely certain that the same proportion would exist if the figures were multiplied by hundreds, but the very nature of the subject, the shifting character of our population, and their frequent alternations between truth and mendacity, vice and comparative virtue, have thus far prevented, and probably always will prevent, the taking of any continuous and reliable record of such facts. plan which I have adopted, although very imperfect, and doubtless open to just and severe criticism, yet contains more elements of certainty and fewer possibilities of error than any which has suggested itself to me, and at least serves to convey an accurate and truthful impression of the present state of the prison in reference to this vice.

In my last annual report I called attention to the fact, as shown by the records of the Institution, that the mental or moral state which is most conducive to the commission of "crimes of the passions," also exercised a very prejudicial effect on the bodily health, 6.6 per cent. of the prisoners who were admitted for crimes of this character having died, while of those incarcerated for crimes against property, or "mixed crimes," 4.7 per cent. had died, a difference in favor of the latter of nearly 40 per cent. The proportion of deaths, too, from diseases of the nervous system were much larger among such prisoners than among those whose crimes were those of deliberation and education, being 13.04 per cent. as compared with 4.90.

Since the opening of the prison there have been admitted for crimes whose causes were emotional, 1100 convicts, a percentage of the whole number of 13.34, while we find in the table of onanists that 56.25 per cent., or four times as great a proportion, were guilty of crime of this character, a fact which appears to substantiate my assertion, that "there is a relation between the propensities which lead to this class of crimes, and a pathological condition of the nerve-centres, decided enough to influence the physical health of the individual in whom it exists." (Annual Report, 1874, p. 204.)

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Sometimes conjoined with the conditions of moral insanity, and sometimes independent of it, is another in which the intellect remains equally elear, and the perception of the distinction between right and wrong is ordinarily unaffected, but in which the passions are occasionally allowed to dominate all other mental processes, and the subject becomes temporarily but entirely insane." (Page 202.) Rape, murder, assault and battery to kill, adultery, etc., are examples of this class of crimes.

<sup>†</sup> Of the whole number of prisoners now confined here, 25.47 per eent. have been previously imprisoned, and therefore approach more or less nearly to the class of habitual criminals. Of those contained in this table, 22, or 45.83 per cent., are reconvicted, a nearly double proportion. This is only corroborative evidence of the general connection between diseases of the nerve-centres, vicious habits, and actual criminality.

<sup>&</sup>quot;I have also found that all who committed assault upon the person with violence and acts contra naturum generally lapse into insanity."—Dr. J. B. Thompson, Journal of Mental Science, October, 1870.

From the foregoing facts, then, I think I am justified in concluding that many cases of insanity have been improperly attributed primarily to masturbation, and secondarily to our system of confinement, which were in reality due either to the digestive derangements which are so common among convicts, and which have been shown to be fruitful sources of temporary aberration, or to other causes operating through the inherent mental and physical defects of the criminal. In so far as the number of observations will warrant us, their accuracy being beyond question, it may also be concluded that among the inmates of this prison masturbation does not have the excessively injurious and deteriorating influence with which it has been accredited, and that here, at any rate, it is much oftener a symptom than a cause of perverted mental or moral con-With less certainty, but still with some degree of probability, it may be affirmed that the practice of masturbation prevails to as great, or almost as great, an extent among the same classes in the outside community as it does with our prisoners, and that it has at least as injurious an effect. Finally, as relates to the present subject, the importance of thoroughly substantiating the truth or error of these observations and deductions should be evident to every physician connected with a penal institution, or having charge of a large number of men. The intelligent and systematic administration of the medical department of any such institution seems to me to be impossible without definite and well-grounded opinions upon this matter being held and adhered to as rules of guidance in the many troublesome and perplexing cases which arise daily. The questions of diagnosis in cases of malingering, and of prognosis in cases of actual disease, often depend upon the more or less thorough knowledge which is possessed by the medical officer of the habits of the prisoner, and of their possible effect upon his health. The decision between psychical and

corporeal remedies, between expostulation, intimidation, or argument on the one hand, and tonics, blisters, or catharties on the other, depends upon this knowledge, as does also the perception of the distinction between existing disease and a well-sustained imitation of disease, and the general health and discipline of the house are largely influenced by the quickness and accuracy with which this distinction is recognized. Convicts will not unfrequently accuse themselves of having the habit of masturbation, and of being unable to resist it, when no such habit exists, and still oftener they will attribute real or imaginary ailments to youthful indulgence in that vice. Often, too, it is suggested as an all-sufficient explanation of obscure and imperfectly understood cases of disease, and if accepted in such instances would effectually prevent any acquaintance with their true etiology, or the adoption of any rational system of treatment.

I have been forced to these conclusions in spite of previous convictions, and through subsequent examination of the errors resulting therefrom, and I am confident that such errors have been and are yet far from uncommon, and for that reason, and the reasons which have been previously mentioned, it has seemed desirable to call attention to the importance of the subject, and to its practical bearing and weight in the consideration of the sanitary and moral aspects of prison discipline, as well as in the everyday management and control of the prisoners themselves.

There is another subject which I cannot avoid mentioning, although my limited experience does not warrant more than a mere allusion to it. There can be no doubt, at the present day, that all individuals are not equally responsible for their offences against law and morality. Hereditary predisposition, the presence or absence of the "criminal neurosis," the influence of education and surroundings, are all powerful factors in the production or prevention of

crime, and the time will come, it is to be hoped, when the circumstances determining these conditions shall have been so carefully studied and recorded as to permit of a natural and rational classification of criminals into various divisions, ranging from the thoroughly responsible to the totally irresponsible or insane. The whole current of modern thought and research, in reference to the prevention of crime and the treatment and amelioration of the criminal classes, is setting irresistibly in this direction, and at no very distant time the inconsistencies which now disfigure and disgrace our methods of administering justice and apportioning punishment will certainly be swept away.\* Before this shall be possible, however, before any extensive or radical changes can be made in the laws and penalties which now exist, it is absolutely necessary that our present knowledge of the psychology of criminals, the laws which govern them, and the machinery which moves them, should be so broadened and extended as to furnish complete and reliable grounds for the demonstration in each individual case of the proper amount of responsibility which belongs to it. When this is done accurately and scientifically, when it shall be possible to distinguish with but little risk of error between the poor wretch, who is blindly impelled to his deeds of lawlessness and outrage by an influence generated perhaps before he was conceived, and the cold-blooded methodical villain,

<sup>\*</sup> In an admirable and thoroughly characteristic paper on "Crime and Automatism" (Atlantic Monthly, April, 1875), Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has alluded as follows to this tendency of modern thought: "In place of considering man as a creature so utterly perverted from birth that the poles of his nature must be reversed, the tendency is to look upon him rather as subject to attractions and repulsions, which must be taken advantage of in education; as he does not give himself these attractions and repulsions, but receives them through natural parentage, nor educate himself, but lies at the mercy of his conditions, the tendency is, again, to limit the range of his moral responsibilities. In place of debating upon the forfeits of criminals to society, philosophers and philanthropists are chiefly occupying themselves with the duties of society to criminals."

who, knowing the right, deliberately seeks the wrong, it will also be possible to apportion to each his proper meed of punishment, and restrain, confine, or execute, with some regard to the relation which should obtain between the punitory measure and its object. We can look forward, then, to the recognition by legislators of the fact that "moral and physical disease may have a common origin, and eonsequently common laws of cure," and to the clucidation by physicians of those complex organic processes which, according to Maudsley, render lunatics and criminals "as much manufactured articles as are steam engines and calico-printing machines." We can hope to have framed not only retributive, but also prophylaetic and curative laws, and to see the medical expert a recognized authority in every tribunal of justice, and a guide and counsellor in its judgments.\*

Much of the work which is to be done preparatory to this very desirable condition of affairs, must be done by physicians, and particularly by those physicians who are brought into direct contact with the classes under consideration. It is just as impossible to thoroughly understand and appreciate the character and peculiarities, the physiology and pathology, of the criminal mind without immediate and frequent personal observation of its workings and tendencies, as it is to acquire a rational and satisfac-

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;I cannot leave the subject of this paper without expressing my earnest conviction that the knowledge of mental disease has now arrived at such a degree of accuracy that there should be a new classification of punishments. The quality of the act, as measured by the degree of intelligence, should enter into the question of the degree of punishment; and while it may be true that perceptional and conditional insanity should not exempt from punishment, I still think that the punishment should be graduated more than it is, according to the mental condition of the offender. It does not accord with our notions of justice that the strong and hardened ruffian, and his weak and greatly tempted brother, should, for the same outward act, suffer the same punishment."—Address to the Medico-legal Society of New York, by D. D. Field, Esq., 1873. Pamphlet, p. 15.

tory knowledge of any bodily ailment without having seen a case of the disease; and it is for that reason, and because there are so few physicians who have the necessary opportunities for such observations, that I venture to eall attention to two of the peculiar forms of mental and moral aberration, which are commonly observed among convicts.

A prominent and distinguishing characteristic of many of them, who have been guilty of great erimes, is the almost entire absence of remorse, or even of emotion, with which they speak of their own guilt, as well as their apparent sincere and deliberate belief that the deed, whatever it may have been, was perfectly justifiable. mentioning this, which I have observed just as strongly marked in a boy of sixteen, who had deliberately murdered his sleeping playmate, as in the most hardened criminal, I am merely adding my testimony to that of more experienced and able witnesses; and I learn from the Moral Instructor, that one of the chief difficulties with which he has had to contend in his many years of faithful and arduous service in this Institution, is this very mental state, which has attracted my attention, and which is certainly very significant in its relation to the criminal charaeter.\*

This absence of remorse, of all manifestation of repugnance to crimes, many of them of the most revolting character, in men, whose intellectuality is unaffected, and is often above the average, has been frequently observed

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Ray speaks of "the ingenuity with which these persons endeavor to explain the folly and absurdity of their acts, and reconcile them to the ordinary rules of human action. By denying entirely some alleged eircumstances in a particular transaction, adding a little to one and subtracting a little from another, and giving a peculiar coloring to the whole, they will convince the unguarded observer that there is some mistake about the matter; that they acted precisely as any one else would under similar circumstances, and that they are the victims of misrepresentation and unkindness."—Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity, Boston, 1871, pp. 223, 224.

and variously criticised or explained. M. Despine, author of a work—Psychologie Naturelle—which, with many imperfections, is yet the best attempt which has been made to place eriminal psychology on the level of more exact seiences, attributes this singular condition to the extreme feebleness or entire absence, in criminals, of the restraining and deterring influence of the moral sentiments, without which "there can be no struggle between desire and the sense of duty before the commission of crime, and no remorse after it." He says: "The absence of the moral sense in criminals may be readily made apparent. The eonseience of the man, who is so happy as to possess it, is wounded by his deprayed thoughts, desires, and aets. It is therefore evident that he who experiences no moral repulsion in the presence of his eriminal desires, and who after having satisfied his desires has no feeling of remorse, is really without a moral sense."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the paper from which I have already quoted, and which contains a review of "Psychologic Naturelle," remarks that, in such eases, nothing is in the way of the selfish motive which leads to erime, except some stronger selfish motive, as fear, for instance.†

"A eareful study of eriminals shows that, in a large proportion of eases they are devoid of the ordinary moral instincts; that they have no struggle beforehand except of purely selfish principles; that they have no true re-

<sup>\*</sup> Translation of a paper on "The Criminal," read before the National Prison Reform Congress of 1873.

Dr. J. B. Thompson says (Jour. Ment. Science, Oct. 1870) that he has observed that "the instinctive or moral faculties in great criminals, and in the habituals, are so weak as to make their tendencies to crime often irresistible, indicating a great defect in most, and in many a total absence, of the moral sense."

<sup>†</sup> Even this motive is in many instances wanting. See Dr. Ray's Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity, pp. 325, 326. Also, Old Bailey Experience, London, 1833, p. 213.

morse for their guilt, and that their apparent repentance is nothing but fear of the future suffering with which they are threatened. These offenders against the laws of society are moral idiots; their crime is not a sin any more than eating or drinking, or the satisfaction of any other natural desire. Our impressions about their mental conditions are mostly mere reflections of what we think would be our own feelings."

A few examples of interviews actually held with criminals, at present confined here, may serve better than volumes of description to illustrate these facts. The necessity of condensation may make them seem somewhat crude, or even indelicate, but I have attempted to convey in a few words, and without straining after melodramatic effect, the impression which is unavoidably produced by the tone and language which they adopt in speaking of their own crimes.

The prison contains now over 150 men, convicted of murder, assault to kill, or rape, the large majority of whom manifest this abnormal indifference; a few cases of each variety will serve as types of the class:

- B. M., murderer, æt. 28; has "destructive spells;" asked if he committed the murder, said "Of course I did; I wouldn't be here if I didn't do it," (laughingly); asked if it had not worried him; "Oh yes, before my trial, but not since; I was afraid I was going to be swung;" says he prays for the "other fellow" occasionally.
- J. J., murderer, æt. 36, third conviction (second for murder); when asked about the circumstances of the two cases, enters into them with great apparent relish, and describes with pantomimic accompaniment the relative positions of himself and his victims; how in the first instance his knife being too short, he unbuttoned the other's coat,

and how, after stabbing him in the abdomen, he turned the knife crosswise and dragged it along; how he hit the second "right in the heart," death resulting almost immediately; feels perfectly confident that he is being unjustly punished, a slight quarrel having been the provocation in each instance; describes himself as a "peaceable man."

- E. S., murderer, æt. 57, serving out a thirty-six years sentence for three murders (two of his wives and the husband of one of his servants), to all of which he pleaded guilty; can't remember whether the poison was aconite or arsenic, but thinks it was arsenic. On examination it was found in the stomachs of his wives, but "only in the liver of the young man;" speaks of the case with great freedom; never alludes to any feeling of regret and considers himself an ill-used man.
- P. H., murderer, æt. 47, serving out a ten years sentence for wife murder; asked why he killed her, says: "I didn't kill any one; my wife died from what I give her;" "I gave her a good licking and I have never been sorry for it, and never will;" "she's better off where she is," (jocularly). Good prisoner, works hard, and never gives any trouble.
- J. N., æt. 40, murderer; killed mother-in-law for interference between him and his wife; asked if it worried him; "Oh no, that doesn't worry me, but I am troubled about being in jail."

W. J., et. 50, murderer; asked whom he killed; "My wife, they say;" asked if he did do it, "No, the woman died; I threw her down stairs;" "Don't see any call to worry about it." Excellent prisoner.

- F. C., et. 39, murderer; kicked his wife to death; says it "bothers him," because it "upset his business and sent some of his folks to the almshouse."
- C. C., et. 32, murderer; knocked his wife in the head with an axe; "Guess I must have had the rams" (laughingly). Good prisoner.
- S. W., at. 26, murderer; killed man who accused him of leading another astray; "Stabbed him in the belly, for fun." Excellent prisoner, good workman.
- E. W., æt. 34, rape; crime committed on a girl aged six years; when asked how old she was, "didn't pay much attention to her age" (smilingly); confesses.
- A. W., æt. 27, rape, child 14; says, "Oh yes, of course she fought;" "never been particularly sorry I did it."
- A. N., murderer; drowned child of eight months; asked whom he killed; "Nothing but a youngster;" "chucked it in the river;" "Oh yes, I am sorry I did it, but I don't worry much about it."
- R. S., at. 28; assault and battery to kill; cut the throat of a woman who had stolen seventy dollars from him; forgives the woman.
- J. H., assault and battery to kill; celebrated burglar, prison-breaker, etc.; shot a policeman; says he didn't intend to kill him; "no use, nothing in it; if I had intended to do it I would have done it, sure."

- J. C., et. 58; incest; confesses to criminal intercourse with three of his daughters, the youngest of whom, aged 14, has been delivered of a child recently; accuses his son, aged 11, of being the father; gives the most disgusting particulars with the greatest sang-froid and without the slightest evidence of shame; general intelligence rather above average.
- J. F., et. 30, sodomy; laughs about it and says he guesses "it was a little indecent."

Cases belonging to the class of crime committed under the momentary and overwhelming influence of passion are equally characteristic in their expressions and in their manner, which cannot, however, be properly illustrated by merely reporting their language. Their manifestations of remorse and sorrow are sometimes very decided, and are doubtless often sincere, although too much caution cannot be exercised in regard to the amount of dependence which is to be placed upon their assertions. They do not properly belong to the "crime-class" and are usually good prisoners, but are especially liable to have "destructive spells."

The hereditary liability to disease among both them and those who have just been described, is unusually great, as is also the proportion of diseases of the nervous system which occur among them.

This condition of stolidity and absence of emotion, although it is usually described as a special form or variety of "moral insanity," is strikingly different in its superficial characteristics from the other principal form of that disease, which has just been mentioned, and in which, although the intellectual faculties are equally unaffected, the criminal act is committed under the influence of a blind and overpowering passion, which temporarily domi-

nates and subdues all other mental processes.\* There, however, the recognition of the distinction between right and wrong is only suspended momentarily, and is neither originally absent nor permanently destroyed, and the subsequent remorse and regret are as keen and vivid as could be desired by the most ardent believer in the doctrine of temporal limitation of rewards and punishments. I am disposed to consider the "destructive spells," which so frequently occur among confined criminals, and with which all persons concerned in the direct management of prisons are familiar, as minor examples of the existence of this mental or moral state. Prisoners, who have been entirely harmless in their conduct for weeks and months, have worked steadily and industriously, shown due regard to the prison regulations, and have been kind and respectful in their demeanor to their overscers, will often, and without the slightest imaginable cause, suddenly become violent, unmanagcable, and even homicidal, destroying their furniture and their clothing, assaulting their keepers, refusing their food, and evincing all the symptoms of acute mania. After surrendering themselves in this manner for a few hours, sometimes, but not often, for a few days, to the absolute control of the passions, they return more or less suddenly to their normal condition, and are then generally humble, and repentant. The causes which they assign for their outrageous conduct are usu-

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;It is highly important to remember that all examples of what is called moral insanity are not necessarily instinctive, impulsive, irresistible. For although (in a loose sense of the word) the man morally mad may be said to be irresistibly so—that is, his condition of mind is not voluntary—the examples of irresistible impulse belong to quite a different class. A case of sudden and irresistible impulse may, and generally does, afford an illustration of moral insanity, but many cases of moral insanity do not fall under the division of instinctive madness."—Bucknill and Tuke, Psych. Med., page 260, third edition.

<sup>†</sup> These assertions have been supported by statistical proof in a previous report (45th Ann. Report E. S. P., p. 204). Many of these prisoners are included in the table of onanists which has already been given.

ally of the most trivial and insignificant character, unfounded complaints of the warden, physician, or overseers, of the character of their diet, the condition of their cells, etc.; and in many cases they do not even attempt to account for their behavior, but merely promise not to repeat it. Many such cases have been attributed to "solitude," and many more to masturbation; but with how much reason I have endeavored to show. In a large proportion of them I have found that constipation or some digestive derangement existed, and in some cases I am certain that cathartics and stomachies were decidedly useful in cutting short the attack, although in many it is difficult to estimate the true value of drugs.\* Often, however, no such cause can be discovered, and I am convinced that in such cases the sudden outbreaks are simply milder symptoms of a condition, the graver expressions of which are the most hideous and appalling crimes. Whether this be an undue development of the emotions and passions, or an absence of the controlling and restraining element, is an inessential although interesting point, the question being one of relative not absolute power, and the results being the same in either case.

See also The Problem of Crime, by F. G. Fairfield, Appleton's Journal, Jan.

1, 1876, p. 18.

<sup>\*</sup> Observations by prison physicians as to the true value of this cause of temporary insanity would certainly be of much importance, and are earnestly to be desired. In connection with this subject, see Treatise on Emotional Disorders, by Dr. William Murray, London, 1866, pp. 59-80. Also, 45th Annual Report E. S. P., pp. 197-200.

<sup>†</sup> Dr. J. Bruce Thompson, Surgeon to the General Prison of Scotland, writes as follows in reference to these outbursts (*The Journal of Mental Science*, October, 1870, article on the "Psychology of Criminals"): "The governor and prison surgeon are often perplexed with the extraordinary conduct of those who commit prison offences; and the question of responsibility in regard to prisoners, and how far they ought to be punished, is a daily matter of serious consideration. A large number of them are notorious for having an outbreak now and then, and they conduct themselves like insane persons, suddenly smashing and destroying cell furniture, breaking windows, assaulting fellow-prisoners or officials, without any obvious reason. They have a notoriously irritable temper, a tendency to turbulence and impulsive fury, apparently beyond their control. No punishment short of injury to their health, and even their life, seems to check their prison-mania."

I have observed, then, to recapitulate, two abnormal conditions very frequently present in great and habitual criminals; one a permanent, the other a temporary absence of the moral sense and the restraint which it exercises over the desires and passions. Nothing whatever of originality is claimed for these observations, the same facts having been repeatedly noted and commented upon,\* but the personal acquaintanee with criminals of many of those who have written upon this subject, has been limited and transitory, and I have therefore wished to add, and to request others to add, the confirmatory evidence derived from frequent and unrestricted intercourse with the classes under eonsideration.

The study of these conditions is a matter of as great and as immediate importance as any connected with the subject of erime and eriminals, and assistance, however slight, in the elucidation of the problems which they present cannot be considered valueless.†

" 'Thus, therefore (i. e., with 'coldness, indifference, and frivolity'), do most criminals behave, and thus, also, of course, most men of unsound mind, after the commission of any erime.' Casper, Principles of Medical Jurisprudence, Vol. II, pp. 111, 112.

Dr. Thompson, writing of the habitual criminal, expresses himself as follows: "His characteristic volitions seem to be but so many emotional outbursts. The active powers of his mind are expended for the most part in the directions prompted by mere selfishness." Journal of Mental Science, July, 1873, p. 224. "We have a border-land, which is a veritable common ground whereon crime and insanity mingle freely." Ibid. 225–26. "The fears of great or persistent criminals are all absorbed in the general one of detection, of loss of liberty, and deprivation of their licentious enjoyment." Old Bailey Experience, London, 1833, p. 214.

See also Chapters on Prisons and Prisoners, and the Prevention of Crime. Jos. Kingsmill, M.A., Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, London, 1854.

Mysteries of Crime, as Shown in Remarkable Capital Trials, Boston, 1870. Criminal Trials in Scotland. John Hill Burton, Esq., London, 1852.

American Criminal Trials. Peleg W. Chandler, Boston, VI, 1841; VII, 1844.

Modern State Trials. Wm. Townsend, 2 vols., London, 1850.

Feuerbach's German Criminal Trials, London, 1846, pp. 40-41, 94-97, 149. Remarks on Prisons and Prison Discipline. D. L. Dix, Boston, 1845, p. 73. Crime, by Frede. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, London, 1853, pp. 147-149.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;From large experience among criminals I have come to the conclusion,

To use the earnest and forcible language of M. Despine: "To treat all criminals in the same manner is as absurd as would be the proposition to cure all the diseases of the body, diversified as they are, by the same medical agent. It is not claimed that all criminals are capable of being improved or reformed by the moral treatment. This system, although the most rational, will not always succeed. The moral nature of assassins and habitual criminals is so bad, that they will sometimes continue rebellious to the end. Nevertheless, moral treatment, surrounded by the necessary precautions, ought to be tried upon them, and may produce marvellous results. In a system which places the penitentiary question in the rank of a science, each prisoner should be studied individually and morally, and treated according to his character and according to the degree of moral idiocy with which he is affected. in making these principles the starting-point—principles based on a conscientious psychological study of criminals —that we shall little by little be able to see crime diminished in frequency."

As sufficient proof of the need of careful study of this description, I give below a few extracts from various distinguished authorities on this and kindred subjects, and ask that their general tone be especially noted.

The point to which most frequent allusion is made, is the want of definite knowledge, of sufficient evidence, of

that the principal business of prison surgeons must always be with mental disease; that the number of physical diseases are less than the psychical, and in fine that the treatment of erime is a branch of psychology." Dr. Thompson, on The Hereditary Nature of Crime, Journ. of Mental Science, Jan. 1870.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;I have no hesitation in saying, so far as my experience and reflection have enabled me to judge, that without the separate cell system be adopted, all attempts at reformation, or rendering the prisoner again to society, after his punishment, not worse than before he left it, must fail. All depends on the treatment of each class of offenders and the sentences awarded." Old Bailey Experience, London, 1833, p. 283.

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger$  "We are of opinion that only on very rare occasions should moral insanity stand between the individual and the consequences of his criminal

accurate rules, by which and through which the physician may be enabled in the future to say with certainty: "That man is criminal from choice—this man from necessity," and to give good and satisfactory reasons for so saying.

It is unquestionable that at present our knowledge is not entirely sufficient for this purpose, and the tenor of the subjoined quotations shows that although there is some difference of opinion among writers who are recognized as the leaders in this branch of mental science, yet they all agree in requiring additional and more positive evidence of irresponsibility than is furnished by the mere commission of a crime under the circumstances which I have indicated. The absence of any discoverable or imaginable motive or cause is not considered as proof of a mental condition

aets." The Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity. J. H. Balfour Browne, Esq., Phila., 1876, p. 275. Ibid., pp. 285-295.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The doctrine that an individual can be entirely sane immediately before and after any particular act, and yet insane at the instant the act was committed, is contrary to every principle of sound psychological science." Dr. Hammond, Insanity in Relation to Crime, N. Y., 1873, p. 75.

<sup>&</sup>quot;That there should be anything like congenital defect of the moral sense in conjunction with intellectual power not strikingly deficient, is a proposition not so generally recognized nor so easily established." Psychological Medicine, Buckmill and Tuke, 3d. ed., Phila., 1874, p. 248.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Neither vice nor crime, however extreme, is proof of insanity. To be so it must be proved through a chain of morbid symptoms, to flow not from passion but from disease; and attention should not, therefore, be entirely occupied with it, but should carefully traverse the whole affective life in order to reveal the perversion of nature, detectable in a case of real moral insanity, and the communion of the morbid change with the efficient cause of disease." Henry Maudsley, M.D., Reynolds's System of Medicine, vol. ii, p. 43.

<sup>&</sup>quot;No hideousness of depravity can amount to proof of insanity, unsupported by some evidence of a judgment incapacitated or a will pestered by disease." Jamieson's Lectures on the Med. Jur. of Insanity, Med. Gaz., vol. 48, p. 181.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The objection oftenest urged against moral insanity is the difficulty of distinguishing it from moral depravity, in consequence of which the boundary between vice and disease is liable to be effaced. This difficulty cannot be ignored; but if it is not always overcome in practice, the fact may usually be attributed rather to the lack of suitable opportunities of investigation, than to the obscurity of the subject itself. In moral insanity sufficient opportunity only is needed to discover the element of derangement, disorder, change." Dr. Ray, Contributions to Mental Pathology, Boston, 1873, p. 98. (See Appendix c.)

which should absolve the culprit from criminal responsibility. That proof must be sought for in the attainment of a reliable knowledge of the collateral circumstances so far as the criminal himself is concerned, and in this the observations of all medical officers of large prisons must at least to some small degree assist.

While waiting, however, for the accumulation and development of this knowledge, if we are evolutionists, we can solace ourselves with the Spencerian belief, that whereas man's primitive circumstances required that he should sacrifice the welfare of other beings to his own, his present circumstances require that he should not do so. "The forces of restraint and self-control, increasing like his other faculties, with use, it follows that progressive morality is a necessary consequence of the evolution of life," and that, if no mental or moral cataclysm occur, time alone will bring about a condition of perfection.

In reference to the general health of the prison, the sanitary arrangements, the diet, work, etc., I can only reiterate the opinions which I expressed last year, and which have been confirmed and strengthened by further observation. Any variation from the present arrangement should, in my opinion, be probably in the direction of a reduction of diet, but should certainly look to an increase of the daily work required to be performed, the latter point being of as much importance as a sanitary and hygienic measure as it is in its relations to discipline and to pecuniary results.†

<sup>\*</sup> Evolution of Life, by Henry C. Chapman, M.D., Philadelphia, 1873, p. 180.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;There are two distinct objects proposed by punishment, to deter and to reform. The element of reformation claims the highest place in our arrangements, and it demands that every care be taken to make work agreeable to every prisoner whom we hope to reclaim, so as at last to form in him a habit of patient industry. This is one of the vast advantages of separate confinement, where work is soon felt to be positive enjoyment in comparison with solitary idleness." Punishment and Prevention, Alex. Thomson, Esq., London, 1837, p. 134.

By referring to the tables it may be seen, that of the 359 convicts received during the year ending December 31st, 1875, 101 or 28.13 per cent. were in impaired physical health, and that 10 or 2.79 per cent. were in impaired mental health, these proportions being about the same as those of preceding years. Of the 255 convicts discharged during the same period, 90 or 35.29 per cent. had been received in poor health, and of these 31 or 34.44 per cent. were discharged cured. Of the whole number confined during the year, 34.09 per cent. have improved physically, and 1.04 per cent. mentally.

For a list of the fatal cases, with their causes, see Appendix d.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WM. WHITE,

Resident Physician.

Eastern Penitentiary, January, 1876.

# APPENDIX.

#### A :

Dr. Auguste Voisin reports a case of Folie hypermaniaque (melancholia) attended with hallucination and open undisguised onanism, all of which were cured by subcutaneous injections of morphia.—
Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique, Jan. 15th, 1876.

In a recent clinical lecture, Professor D. Hayes Agnew, of the University of Pennsylvania, narrated the case of a celebrated clown, who about middle life gave himself up to excessive onanism. No explanation of this was suggested until at the autopsy (made by Professor Agnew) a deep indentation in the skull was discovered, and it was then found by investigation that the development of the entire trouble was subsequent to the receipt of a blow upon the head some years previously.

"Even when serious results can be traced to masturbation as a first cause, it will often be found that some other cause has acted in conjunction with the masturbation, such as a blow on the head, hereditary tendency to the disease in question, etc."—Van Buren & Reyes, Genito-Urinary Diseases, p. 456, N. Y., 1874.

The same authors relate the case of a lad whose intellect was beginning to fail, and who was frequently caught in the act of masturbation; all other means proving ineffective, the operation of ensection of a portion of the vas deferens on each side was performed; the testicles soon atrophied, but the intellect continued to fail until idiocy became complete, ineffectual attempts at onanism being still persevered in. There is, however, a case on record in which the cessation of the habit was secured by tying the spermatic arteries. Here, however, there was no marked mental disease acting as a continual stimulus to its continuance. "A case of masturbation successfully treated by tying the spermatic arteries."—Dr. S. F. Pomeroy, Boston Med. and Surg. Journal, 1869, I, p. 184.

Professor Westphal in an article on The Inverted Sexual Proclivity (Die conträre Sexual Empfindung) in Den Archiven für Psychiatric und Nervenkrankheiten, Vol. II, Part 1, 1872, relates the case of a Miss N., whose father was melancholic and committed suicide, and of whom he says: "After her twenty-third year she practiced onanism, to which she felt herself irresistibly forced, although the act itself had become disgusting to her." He also narrates cases of epileptics who were convicted of pederasty and similar crimes, and adds: "I can hardly remember of seeing a case of moral insanity in which epileptic attacks were not demonstrably present."

Dr. George M. Burrows says: "It eannot be denied that the sexual system is sometimes under great excitation, where the sexual functions are morbidly affected; but it then appears to me, to be a morbid action emanating from and connected with central irritation."—Commentaries on Insanity.

Dr. Mitchell, Deputy Commissioner of Lunacy to Scotland, alludes to the "strong erotic tendencies, which the weak-minded display."—

The Insane in Private Dwellings.

"If at a later period these same persons become impotent, insane, or paraplegic, we must not conclude that this is the direct consequence of masturbation, but must rather regard it as an aggravation of a nervous condition of which masturbation was only the first morbid manifestation."—Trousseau, Clinical Lectures.

"A morbid deranged condition of the brain is the cause of masturbation, and the prevailing opinion of the people, and of some medical men, that masturbation is the cause of insanity is to a considerable extent erroneous."—Dr. Lothrop, Buffulo Medical and Surgical Reporter, Jan. 1869.

"On the other hand it seems to many of us that this is only another way of saying that persons of ill-conditioned nervous systems are prone to the aberration in question. If it be so common as is sometimes alleged, it can hardly be so hurtful."—Journal of Psychological Medicine, 1867, p. 68.

See also Journ. of Psychological Medicine, Vol. V, p. 486. R. G. Parsons, M.D.

Contributions to Mental Pathology. Dr. Ray, Boston, 1873, pp. 30-35.

Review of Professor Alber's Die Spermatorrhea in nerven-Gemuths ü Geisteskrankheiten. Bonn, 1862.

The Lancet, Feb. 1861, p. 185, March, pp. 234–284.

Reynolds's System of Med., Vol. II, p. 43.

Casper's Medical Jurisprudence, 1864, Vol. III, pp. 189-330.

A Case of Forensic Psychology. Professor Ludw. Meyer, Göttingen, Louisville, 1861.

A Warning to Fathers, Teachers, and Young Men, Dr. W. S. Chipley. The close connection, existing between insanity and epilepsy leads me to make the following extracts. Alluding to the cause of epilepsy, Dr. Reynolds says: "Among the second group of causes appears one to which I believe far too great an amount of importance has been attached, viz., excessive venery or masturbation. It is very common to hear suspicions expressed upon this point; much more common, I think, than to hear any such statement of facts, as should prove, that epilepsy and masturbation have any especial character or frequency of relation to one another."—A System of Medicine, Vol. II, p. 257.

M. Briquet in an elaborate paper in l'Union Médicale, Nos. 36, 39, and 40, 1857, demonstrates that there is no connection between hysterical and epileptiform and either unsatisfied sexual desires or excessive excitement of the uterus and its appendages, such as is produced by masturbation.

"In the cases of confessed masturbation that I have had to deal with, I have not met with epilepsy, and in my cases of epilepsy, though I have never lost sight of the possible influence of that cause, I have failed to elicit it." Dr. Sieveking on Epilepsy and Epileptiform Seizures, p. 122.

See also Epilepsy, Seminal Losses, Self-pollution during Sleep. Dr. L. Bemiss, N. O. Journal of Medicine, 1869, Vol. XXII, pp. 729-731.

### В.

"That it exists is enough; the extent of its prevalence it is impossible to compute. Some curers who have seen much of it think it very common, and vice versa. That its effects are bad no one doubts, but as to their gravity, considered quantitatively, there is perhaps exaggeration."—Aberrations of the Sexual Instincts, Journal of Psychological Medicine, 1867, vol. ii, p. 68.

"It may be safely assumed that a large proportion of mankind have at some period of life masturbated more or less, and it is equally safe to assert that at least ninety per cent. of such masturbators are not physically injured by the habit." Von Buren & Keyes, Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, N. Y., 1874, p. 456.

Additional extracts, illustrative of the prevalence of the habit of masturbation among all classes of people, might be quoted ad infinitum, but the fact seems so unquestionable that I will simply add to the references already given a list of such articles on the subject as I have been able to refer to, or to hear of, and for many of which I am indebted to Dr. Billings, of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:

Case of atrophy of the testicle from excessive masturbation, Lancet, 1842, 1843, ii, p. 564. R. H. Allnat, Ueber die Reizung der Geschlechtstheile besonders über die Onanie bei ganz kleinen Kindern; und die dagegen anzuwendenden Mitteln. Jour. f. Kinderkrankheiten, Erlangen, 1860, xxxv, p. 321-9. Masturbation invétérée—Infibulation (Discussion) Bull. Soc. Imp. Chirurgie, Paris, 1865; 2d Ser. v, pp. 10-15. De Singurali, super onanisme vitio sententia particula, i, 80, Frajecta ad Viadmus, 1778 (Diss.) C. Laube.

A treatise on the cause of exhausted vitality or abuses of the sexual function.—E. R. Miller, N. Y., 1867.

La preservation personelle.—D. La Mert, Paris, 1849.

History of a case of death from onanism.—S. F. Lehman, *Phil. Med. Museum*, 1810, 1811, i, pp. 152–154.

Ucber gerrisse üble Gerrohnheiten bei ganz kleinen Kindern.—Jour. f. Kinderkrankheiten, Erlangen, 1863.

Self-pollution in children.—Dr. H. P. Ayres; *Trans. Ind. State Med. Soc.*, 1871, pp. 161–179. Pamph. Indianapolis, 1871.

De l'ulceration des cicatrices recentes symptomatique de la nymphomanie ou de l'onanisme.—H. Braduc, Paris, 1872.

A few cases illustrative of the ill effects of onanism. Dr. E. L. Baker, Southern Med. and Surg. Journ., 1846, ii, pp. 335-338.

Ein weiterer Beitrag zur Heilung der Masturbation, etc.—Dr. S. Braun, Wien Med. Wochenschrift, 1866, pp. 329-331; 345-347.

The prevalence of masturbation and its influence on health.—Dr. C. H. Cleaveland, New Hampshire Journ. of Med., 1851, 1852, ii, pp. 29-36.

Dissertation sur la masturbation.—Dr. M. N. M. Burt, *Paris Theses*, vol. 176.

Remarks on onanism.—Dr. F. Donaldson, Va. Med. Journ., 1857. Quelques reflexions sur l'onanisme.—Lemeaux, Moniteur des Sciences, etc., Paris, 1861, iii, 2d series, pp. 17-19; 28, 29; 36-38; 42, 43.

Facts and important information for young women, on the self-indulgence of the sexual appetite.—Dr. Samuel Gregory, Boston, 1857.

Pollutions diurnes, masturbation, etc.—Hicquet, Bull. de l'Acad. Roy. de Med. de Belg. Bruxelles, 1859, 1859, ii, pp. 896-902; Rapport de M. Herbert, pp. 877-879.

De stupore manuum.—P. M. Marci, Jenae Literis, Wertherianis, 1667.

A case of masturbation, with remarks. Dr. C. H. Neyman, *Chicago Med. Ex.*, 1862, iii, pp. 523-531.

A case of onanism presenting great difficulty of diagnosis.—Dr. J. A. Long, Southern Med. and Surg. Journ., 1852, viii, pp. 208-210.

De Onania.—H. Schulze [Diss.], Berolini, 1842.

On Self-abuse in Women, its Causation and Rational Treatment. Dr. H. R. Storer, Cinc. Journ. Med., 1867, ii, pp. 449, 457.

De masterbatione peste juventutis longe perniciosissima [Diss.].— J. C. Schoenemann, Jenæ, 1784.

L'onanisme. Essai sur les maladies produites par la masturbation. —Dr. S. A. Tissot, Paris, 1870.

Libidini contra natura (case).— Gaz. Med. St. Lomb. Milano, 1863, ii series, 5, p. 251.

Entwicklungs Krankheit bei einer Onanistin.—Rust's Mag. f. d. ges. Heilk., 1826, xxii, pp. 480–483.

De pollutione nocturna.—S. W. Wedelins [Diss.], Jenæ, 1867.

Notes sur l'onanisme et sur les moyens d'en preventer.—Moniteur des Hopitaux, Paris, 1857, v. 1re ser., pp. 930-35.

An instance of death from onanism.—Dr. William Tulby, Trans. of the Phys. Med. Society, N. Y., 1817, i, pp. 321-26.

Involuntary seminal emissions and their influence upon the production of insanity.—Archives générales des Medieines, Sept. and Oct., 1860, De Lisle.

Ueber die onanie.—V. Krehbiel, Erlangen, 1833.

De mastuprationis notione et cura.—J. H. Kreutzmann [Diss], Halae, 1801.

Der personliche Schutz; Medizinische Abhandlung über die Krankheiten der Geschlechtstheile, etc.—S. La Mert, Antwerp, 1850.

De pollutione noturna.—C. R. Jacnisch, Göttingen, 1795.

Considerations sur la confection des corsets et ceintures propres â s'opposer á la pernicieuse habitude de l'onanisme.—S. Jalade Lafond, Paris, 1818.

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Home treatment for sexual abuses.—Dr. Russell T. Trall, N. Y., 1853.

De signis mastuprationis eertioribus [Diss.].—J. S. F. Weise, Erfordiae, 1792.

Insanity and death from masturbation.—Dr. A. Hitchcoek, *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, 1842, xxvi, pp. 283–286.

De masturbatione.—Dr. E. C. Huschke, Jenae, 1788.

A treatise on onanism.—Dr. John M. Johnson, Baltimore, 1845.

Lallemand and Wilson on spermatorrhea.—Philadelphia, 1858.

The functions and disorders of the reproductive organs.—Dr. William Acton, Philadelphia, 1867.

### C.

"The fact that a particular form of this malady does occasionally lead to the commission of crime, and is naturally urged in extenuation of it, has created doubts of its existence as a disordered condition, and induced many to believe that it is simply a disregard of self-control, or a deliberate indulgence in vicious passions."—Report of Mount Hope Institution for Insanc, 1861.

"Moral insanity is not admitted as a bar to responsibility for civil or criminal acts, except in so far as it may be accompanied by *intellectual* disturbances. Until medical men can produce a clear and well-defined distinction between moral depravity and moral insanity, such a dcotrine, employed as it has been for the exculpation of persons charged with crime, should be rejected as inadmissible."—Taylor's *Principles and Practices of Medical Jurisprudence*, Philadelphia, 1873, vol. ii, p. 479.

Dr. Charles F. Folsom, in a discussion of the Pomeroy ease, *Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, December 30, 1875, pp. 758–760, says: "Of course he is weak-minded; every man is weak-minded who deliberately places himself in opposition to any well-organized society.

The question for us to decide is, whether Pomeroy is any more weak-minded than the whole criminal class. I cannot see that there is any evidence of Pomeroy's insanity, except in the horrible character alone of the crimes which he has committed. This has been somewhat insisted upon in his case, but alone, without other symptoms, it is really no evidence of insanity whatever. The absence of remorse, too, has been considered a strong argument in favor of the boy's insanity; but that could not be insisted upon by one who had spent much time in prison." "If we could measure nicely, no two of us would probably be found who could justly be held to precisely the same degree of responsibility."

See also American Journal of Insanity, Jan. 1873, Dr. Ordronaax.

Tweedie's Nervous Diseases, Phila., 1840, pp. 177, 183.

Report of Butler Hospital for the Insane, 1864.

The Legal Relations of Emotional Insanity, Pamphlet, Phila., 1874, by E. Lloyd Howard, M.D.

Emotional Insanity, by David Dudley Field, Pamph., N. Y., 1873.

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Hoffbauer, Die Psychologie in ihren Hauptanwendungen auf die Rechtopfligen, 26-46.

Maudsley, *Physiology and Puthology of Mind*, London, 1868, p. 356. Casper's *Medical Jurisprudence*, vol. iv, pp. 107–108.

#### D.

There were eleven deaths in 1875.

During January, February, and March, there were no fatal cases.

In April there were two deaths.

7992, white male, aged 35, died of apoplexy after a confinement of two years and eleven months. He was registered on admission as hereditarily and personally predisposed to phthisis, and as of intemperate habits.

7815, white male, aged 25, died of phthisis pulmonalis after a confinement of four months. He was registered on admission as being in poor health, intemperate, hereditarily predisposed to phthisis, and as suffering from malarial fever. He was deaf, and partially blind. He had previously served out a sentence of two years and four months in prison.

In May, 7567, white male, aged 46, died of *phthisis*, following chronic pleurisy. He had been confined for one year and three months, was in poor health when received, and had been decidedly intemperate.

In June there were two deaths.

7320, white male, aged 43, died from the effects of a cerebral abscess,

occurring while he was in a pyemic condition from the occurrence of multiple abscesses. He had been confined for two years and five months, was marked as delicate when received, and was hereditarily predisposed to phthisis. His habits had been intemperate, and he had been a confirmed dyspeptic for a long time.

7457, white male, aged 21, died from *peritonitis*, occurring as a complication of typhoid fever in the stage of convalescence, and following imprudent and excessive exertion in direct violation of orders. He had been confined for one year and nine months. Health, on reception, "good," habits "intemperate."

There were no deaths in July.

In August there were two deaths:

7298, white male, aged 52, died of apoplexy, after a confinement of two years and eight months. His health on admission was good, his habits intemperate. A post-mortem examination disclosed extensive atheroma of all the arteries and a large aneurism of the left ventricle, which, however, had given rise to no symptoms during life, and had no share in producing death, which resulted from a large central eerebral hæmorrhage.

7606, white male, aged 29, died from the effects of mitral disease and hypertrophy of the heart, after a confinement of one year and five months. He was registered on admission as delicate, intemperate, and predisposed to phthisis.

There were two deaths in September:

7393, black male, aged 34, died after a confinement of two years and four months, from general tuberculosis. (I think there can be no question but that his death was hastened by excessive masturbation, in which he indulged after the commencement of his illness to an unheard of degree, persisting in his attempt until he was nearly moribund, and could not comprehend nor reply to the questions which were asked him, and was even unable to feed himself. The ability to recognize sexual gratification must have long previously disappeared, and the continuance of the habit, as well as its origin, was probably due to the existing disease.)

7346, white male, aged 33, died from the effects of mitral disease, after a confinement of two years and four months. He was in delicate health on admission, phthisical, and with a family history of phthisis. This case was complicated by frequent attempts at deception, and his death was hastened by refusal to take medicine. He was here on his third eonviction.

In October, 6710, white male, aged 38, died from *phthisis pulmonalis*, after a confinement of five years and two months.

In November, 7260, white male, aged 39, died of *phthisis pulmonalis*, after a confinement of three years and one month. On reception he was registered as in unsound mental health, delicate physical health, and hereditarily predisposed to phthisis.

During the year, 7664, white male, aged 19, committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity. He was in delicate health when admitted, and had a predisposition to mental trouble.

#### PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION

Of the 359 Convicts received during the year ending December 31, 1875.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.			мех	STA	L	CON	DIT	ION		
No.	Pr. ct.								No.	Pr. ct.
Arthritis, 1	.28	Dull,							6	1.67
Asthma, 2	.55	Doubtful,							3	.84
Bronchitis, 4	1.11	Weak, .							1	.28
Chancre, 2	.55	Good, .							349	97.21
Catarrh, 2	.55									
Delicate, 17	4.74									
Diarrhea, chronic, 1	.28									
Dyspepsia, 2	.55									
Fistula in ano, 2	.55									
Fair, 19	5.30									
Gonorrhea, 6	1.67									
Gleet, 5	1.39									
Hernia, 4	1.12									
Hemorrhoids, 3	.84									
Heart disease, 1	.28									
Neuralgia, 1	.28									
Palpitation of heart, 3	.84									
Phthisis, 3	.84									
" predisposed to, . 1	.28									
Piles, 1	.28									
Poor, 9	2.50									
Rheumatism, 6	1.67									
Syphilis, 3	.84									
Scrofula, 1	.28									
Stricture, 1	.28									
Wound, 1	.28									
Good, 258	71.87									
<del></del> 359	100.00								 359	100.00

### RECAPITULATION.

Received in good physical health, Received in impaired physical health,							71.87
						359	100.00
Received in good mental health,						349	97.21
Received in impaired mental health,.						10	2.79
						359	100.00

## PHYSICAL CONDITION

# Of the 255 Convicts discharged during the year 1874.

As Admitted.	No.	Pr. ct.	As Discharged. No.	Pr. ct.
Asthma,	. 3	1.19	Abscess, 1	.39
Bronchitis	. 1	.39	Apoplexy, 2	.78
Cancer,		.39	Delicate, 6	2.36
Catarrh,	. 2	.78	Diarrhœa, chronic, 1	.39
Delicate,	. 37	14.51	Fair, 28	10.98
Deaf,	. 1	.39	Heart disease, 2	.78
Dyspepsia,		.39	Poor, 10	3.93
Epilepsy,		.78	Peritonitis, 1	.39
Fair,		1.19	Phthisis, 7	2.75
Gonorrhœa,		.78	Tuberculosis, 1	.39
Gleet,		.39	Good, 196	76.86
Heart Disease,		.39		
Hepatitis,	. 1	.39		
Hernia,	. 1	.39		
Neuralgia,		.39		
Phymosis,	. 2	.78		
Poor,		2.75		
Phthisis,		1.57		
" predisposed to,	. 9	3.53		
Piles,	. 1	.39		
Rheumatism,	. 2	.78		
Syphilis,		1.19		
Stricture of urcthra, .		.39		
Scrofula,		.78		
Varicose veins,	. 1	.39		
Good,	. 165	64 71		
	255	100 00	255 1	00.00

### RECAPITULATION.

Received in good health, Ree'd in impaired health,	165		_	ired	he	altl	h, 1 h,	.96 47	18.44
			Suieide,					1	.39
		100.00					-		100.00
	200	100.00 +					-	299	100.00

## MENTAL CONDITION

### Of the 255 Convicts discharged during the year 1875.

As Admitted.	No.	Per ct.	As Discharged.	No.	Pr. ct. Event.
Insane,	. 1	.39	Insane,	5	1.97
Dull,	. 15	5.89	Dull,	11	4.31
Weak,	. 2	.78	Doubtful,	1	.39
Unsound,	. 2	.78	Poor,	2	.78
Doubtful,	. 2	.78	Temp. insanity,	1	.39 Suieide.
Good,	. 233	91.38	Good,	235	92.16
			-		
	$255 \ 1$	100.00		255	100.00

### RECAPITULATION.

Reeeiv'd in good health, 233 Pr. ct. 91.38 Ree'd in impaired health, 22 8.62	Disch'd in good health, Dis'd in impaired health, Died, Suicide,	18 1	7.06
255 100.00		<i>-</i> 255	100.00

## PHYSICAL CONDITION

Of the 1056 Convicts confined during the year 1875.

As Admitted.	No.	Pr. ct.	As Confined. No.	Pr. ct.	Event.
Abscess,		.09	Abscess, 8	.77	5 eur., 2 rel.,
Arthritis,		.09	Apoplexy, . 2	.19	2 died. [1 d.
Asthma,		.47	Calculus, vesical 1	.09	discharged.
Bronchitis,		.67	Congestion of		3
Balanitis,		.09	lungs, 1	.09	cured.
Bubo,		.29	Cholera morbus 5	.47	5 cured.
Catarrh,		.57	Confinement, 1	.09	eured.
Cancer,		.09	Carbuncle, . 1	.09	eured.
Chancre,		.29	Diarrhœa, . 4	.38	4 eured.
Deaf and dumb,		.09	Debility, 4	.38	3 eur., 1 rel.
Delicate,		13.54	Fracture, 1	.09	eured.
Diarrhœa,		.19	Heart disease, 2	.19	2 died.
Disease of heart,		.38	Nephritis, 1	.09	eured.
Disease of kidney, .		.09	Ozena, 1	.09	relieved.
Dyspepsia,		.67	Phthisis, 15	1.44	8 rem., 3 par.
Dysentery,		.09		.09	died. [4 died
Epilepsy,		.09	Rheumatism, 1	.09	cured.
Fever, intermittent,.		.09	Syphilis, 1	.09	eured.
Fair,		3.50	Scrofula, 3	.29	1 cured, 2 rel.
man and a second	. 2	.19	Tuberculosis, 1	.09	died.
Gleet,		1.24	Good, 1002		urou.
Gonorrhœa,		1 24	1002	01.00	
Hernia,		1.14			
Hepatitis,		.09			
Hemorrhoids,		.38			
Hydrocele,		.09			
Neuralgia,		.29			
Piles,		.09			
Paralysis, partial, .		.09			
Palpitation of heart,		.38			
Phthisis,		1.24			
Phthisis, predisposed to		1.14			
Phymosis,		.19			
Pleurisy,		.09			
Poor,		2.37			
Rupture,		.19			
Rheumatism,		1.71			
Stricture of urethra,		.19			
Serofula,	. 6	.57			
	. 16	1.52			
Tonsilitis,	. 10	.09			
Varicose veins,	. 1	.09			
Ulcer,	. 1	.09	,		
Wound,	. 1	.09			
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TABLE

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Exhibiting the Number of White and Colored Prisoners in Confinement in the Eastern State Penitentiary each year from 1851 to 1875, inclusive; the Number who becan their Moral, Social, and Educational Relations, with the

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1855	348	83.65	68	16.35	416			1	1.49	1	.24	·														1	100.			. 1	100.				1			1	100.	
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1863	469	84.96	83	15.04	552																	••••																		
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Insane, with the per cent. of each class; also, their State of Mental Health on Admission and Discharge, or (for those in Confinement on December 31, 1875), will theer cents., and the Period they were Confined.

N DISCHAL BER 31, 1:55.	E, OR	ON			нав	ITS	BEF	ORE	CONVI	(CTI	ON.			soc	CIAL	REI	LATION	IS.					Е	DUC	ATI	ONA	L REL	ATI0	NS.					F	ERI	OD 6	ONF	INEI	),	
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# NECROLOGICAL STAB

Exhibiting the White and Colored Prisoners in Confinement each year in the Eastern State Penitentiary from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, the Number of Inhouse the White and Colored Prisoners in Confinement each year in the Eastern State Penitentiary from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, the Number of Inhouse the Penitentiary from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, the Number of Inhouse the Penitentiary from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, the Number of Inhouse the Penitentiary from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, the Number of Inhouse the Penitentiary from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, the Number of Inhouse the Penitentiary from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, the Number of Inhouse the Penitentiary from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, the Number of Inhouse the Penitentiary from its opening, October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1875, the Number of Inhouse the Penitentiary from its opening from Inhouse the Penitentiary from Inhouse the Pen

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<sup>\*</sup> Average annual per cent., 1.60.

### STALEMENT

the occurring amongst them, with the per cent. of each class; also, the Health on Admission, the Moral and Social Relations (with the per cent.) of those who died, the limits, were Confined before Death.

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leg cont.	Albuminuria.	Ascites.	Apoplexy.	Asthenia.	Brain Fever.		Cancer of Stomach.	Curlinosis.	Congestion of Langs.	Debility	Depinty.	Diarrhæa.	Disease of Heart.	Dis. of Mesenteric clands.	Dropsy.	Enlargement of Heart	Enteritis Chronic	Enteritis, Scrofulous,	Epilepsy.	Fatty Liver.	Fever, Continued.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Typhoid.	Gastritis.	Hemorrhage.	Hepathis.	Industrion. Industrion of Bladder	Inflammation of Bowels.	Inflammation of Lungs.	itoli	Inflanmation of Stomach.	Injury to Hip and Thigh.	Laryngitis.	Mania	Neuhritis Chronic	Palsy.	Paralysis.	Paraplegia.	Perforation of Intestines.	Peritonitis, Scrofulous.		Linealists.	Phthisis, Syphilitic.	Pleurisy, Chronic.	Dlenna Prominania	Phenmonia, Chronic.	Eheumatism.	Rupture of Urethra.	Scorbutis.	Serofula.	Scrofula and Chr. Pleurisy.	Small Pox.	Softening of the Brain.	Syphilis, etc.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Tetanus.	Theoremsis.	Six Months to One Year.	One to Two Years.	Two to Three Years.	Three to Four Years.	Four to Five Years.	Five to Six Years.	Six to Seven Years.	Seven 1 ears and Upwards.
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_							No.	Pr. et.
Introduced in good health,							674	63.83
Confined in good health,.							1002	94.90
Sick, cured and relieved,							32	3 03
Sick, under treatment, .							8	.77
Deaths,							11	1.04
Suicide,							1	.09
Increase of good health, .							360	21.00
5		-	-	-			000	01.00

### MENTAL CONDITION

### Of the 1056 Convicts confined during the year 1875.

As Admitted.		No.	Pr. ct.	As Confined.	No.	Pr. ct.
Insane,		. 5	.47	Insane,	9	.85
Feeble-minded,		. 1	.09	Poor,		
				Dull,	58	5.49
Doubtful,		. 13	1.24	Weak,	19	1.80
Dull,		. 69	6.54	Fceble-minded,	1	.09
Unsound,		. 4	.38	Doubtful,	12	1.14
Poor,		. 5	.47	Unsound,	4	.38
Imbecile,		. 2	.19	Temporary insanity,	1	.09
Good,		938	88.82	Good,	949	89.87
				_		
		$1056 \ 1$	.00.00	10	)56 1	.00.00

# Moral Austructor's Report,

FOR 1875.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—After years of patient and practical inquiry into the cause of crime and the best methods of prevention or cure, and after having read much that has been written on these deeply interesting subjects by those who have made penology a study, these problems appear to me to have been but partially solved. It affords matter of gratulation, however, while I look at the crime calendar of the State, to know that so much thought has been expended by our best minds on these occult questions, and that this thought has been embodied in improved plans of prison architecture and penitentiary discipline, from which the most gratifying results have followed.

The cause of crime punishable by law has been supposed to arise mainly out of the condition of civil life, the circumstances of birth, the prevalent methods of conducting business, and the peculiarities of residence. All these doubtless have much to do in forming the moral character and fixing the habits of the population of the State; but do not the facts of criminal life, as they are developed in our prisons, compel us to look beyond the mere accidents of civil position, and inquire for the chief cause somewhere else?

The separate system furnishes an opportunity to the Moral Instructor to hold repeated interviews with each convict alone in his cell. Such interviews usually bring

out the real mental and moral status of the criminal, and offer opportunity for investigating the strength of intellect and soundness of moral sentiment of each prisoner. Under such circumstances men are really themselves, and their peculiarities and eccentricities are much more apparent than when they are mingling with their fellow-men, where their idiosyncrasies are lost sight of or apologized for.

To one who has habituated himself to the study of the criminal classes under these circumstances, the painful fact cannot be lost sight of, that a large majority of those who become inmates of our prisons are of lopsided intellect, or of weak moral nature, and are therefore more susceptible to crime than others. This is doubtless true of those who have been repeatedly reconvicted.

This conjecture in regard to crime tendency has been strengthened by the fact, that most of those who have been convicted of crimes against property are comparatively boys or quite young men, and usually admit on examination that they commenced their crime-life in childhood or early youth. These statements have been confirmed by the fact, that many of them have served one or more terms in the House of Refuge or in the county jail before they came into our prison. There are strong reasons for the same opinion in regard to those who commit crimes against persons. They are usually found to be men of a morbidly eccentric or excitable temperament, and unable to control themselves when under the influence of intoxicants, or goaded by supposed or real grievances. From the remarks already made as to the moral condition of the prisoners under my care, and the opportunity offered for an investigation into this moral condition, I have attempted to make available the information thus attained, to test in some degree, at least, this moral condition. It has so intimate a relation to crime-cause that it needs to be fully investigated.

It is by no means either an easy task to undertake with any idea of reaching a correct or perfect diagnosis, but still the effort ought to be made. I have reviewed my notes, made from interviews with the prisoners respectively, in regard to their moral conditions, and find, as I think, sufficient data upon which to base psychological phenomena corroborative of the views expressed. In the expectation that the subject will receive a fuller examination, and hereafter investigations be conducted with care and thoroughness as far as possible, I have ventured to classify the whole number of convicts received into this Penitentiary during the year 1875, as follows. These tables have been carefully prepared, but it is not claimed that they do more than approach correct conclusions.

MORAL SENSE TORPID,				31
Ages, from		17 to 52		
Average age, .				
			Common, 4	
			Poor, 9	
			Illiterate, 18	
			31	
MODAL SENSE WANTEN	~			79
Moral Sense Wanting				19
m Ages,  from				
Average age, .				
			Common, 30	
			Poor, 28	
			Illiterate, 21	
			$\overline{79}$	
MORAL FORCE WEAK,				51
Ages, from		14 to 47		
Average age, .				
Education,			Good, 2	
•			Common, 23	
			Poor,	
			Illiterate,	
			51.	

CAUSED BY IDLENESS,			36
Ages, from	17 to 49		
Average age,	3.0		
Education,	~		12
	_		18
			6
	· · · Interate,		_
			36
CAUSED BY ASSOCIATION, .			51
Ages, from			
0 '	31		
70.1			4
Education,	Good, .		4
	Common,	,	14
	Poor, .		31
	Illiterate,		2
			<del></del>
			91
NEGLECT OF SOCIETY OR FRO	M WANT OF PROPER	MORAL AGENC	res, 16
Ages, from	16 to 48		
	25		
	Common,		3
	Poor, .		5
	Illiterate,		8
			16
WANT OF PARENTAL GOVER	NMENT,		38
Ages, from			
_			
Average age,			10
	Common,		19
	Poor, .		8
	Illiterate,		11
			<del></del> 38
			90
FALSE THEORIES OF SOCIAL	REQUIREMENTS,		18
Ages, from	21 to 55		
Average age,	34		
Education,			2
"	Common,		4
	Poor,		12
• • • •	1001, .		
			18
WANT OF TRADE EDUCATION	τ,		39
Ages, from			
Average age,			
	Common,		13
	Poor,		26
	1001, .		
			39

These statements, which are based upon a thorough examination of the mental and moral status of the convicts as they were received into the prison, are in no sense intended to be apologetic for crime, but for the purpose of calling attention to a class of the community found in our midst; whose crime-biases should be corrected, if possible, before they are confined to a convict's cell. Nor is it my purpose to convey the idea that the criminal classes are composed solely of those who are not well balanced in intellect, or are of obtuse moral consciousness.

The tabulated statement of the social and moral relations of those received during the year will throw further light upon this all-important question. Out of the three hundred and fifty-nine (359) received during the year, eight (8) had received a good education, and one hundred and eight (108) had received an ordinary business education, making about one-third of the number received.

About the same number claim to have been attendants upon Sunday-schools, and to have had good home training. These two classes in general commenced to retrograde and fall into crime after they were of mature age, and had entered fully upon the business of life. cause of crime in their case was not the fault of their intelligence or moral perceptions. Is it not more than probable that the real cause is to be found in their social habits after they had entered into business relations? Two hundred and ninety-six (296) were found to have been neglected by their parents, and thrown out upon the community as mere waifs. It will be easy to find that the cause of crime in their case was not so much a vicious purpose as downright idleness. The idle have not far to go before they are allured into the worst of crimes. Twentyfour per cent. were totally illiterate, and in frequent instances with but little capacity to learn. It is patent to all that the cause of crime must be found in their case to arise out of the want of a clear sense of moral obligation.

Great crimes spring more frequently from idleness and ignorance than from any other cause. If we seek for the prevention of crime, it is to be found in part, at least, in the proper training of children in the home circle, common school education, and a thorough knowledge of business or a trade or both. Out of the whole number received during the year not one was found to be a skilled mechanic, and only a small number had ever made any pretensions to be mechanics at all.

Nearly all were idle when arrested.

Is there no way, legal or moral, by which these neglected ones, who have really become, as it were, the offal of the community, can be reached and brought within the circle of proper social and moral influences? If these gnarled natures could be taken in hand when neglected by their parents or guardians by some depauperizing State institution, and set in a better mould through mental and moral culture combined with a trade, habits of industry might be engendered, and good citizens produced in many instances. It is to be hoped that the efforts put forth during the last session of the Legislature for the removal of the disabilities now in the way of our youth learning trades may find sufficient co-operation in the present session to put every obstacle out of the way, and leave the art and mystery of trade-life open to all our youths, and the apprentice system to be restored as fully as possible. Industrial education must be looked to by the State, after all, as the chief preventive of crime. Idleness, even among the educated,—whether their education be of the higher grade or of a lower order,—breeds criminality. Both parents and legislators should see to it, as their wisdom may suggest, that the children of the commonwealth are not only educated, but taught some business or handicraft,

by which they may make an honest livelihood. It is much easier, however, to suggest prevention for crime than it is to find a cure, which may be used as a specific after the criminal has been shut up in prison. While this cannot be done with any degree of certainty, my observations of criminal character have led me to the conclusion, that much can be done towards reclaiming even the most abandoned of the crime class. Both our philanthropy and religion would be at fault if they did not give us the instinct for reaching the worst cases.

It is true that there is no element of reformation in imprisonment of itself, yet it has been clearly demonstrated in this prison that reformatory agencies, such as industrial habits and secular and religious culture, may be so interwoven with the administration of prison discipline as to make the period of detention and the servitude enforced administer in a good degree to sound reformation and the cultivation of an enlightened moral consciousness. well aware that it will not do to attempt to govern a penitentiary population by moral influences alone; but prison discipline may be humane to the last degree, and at the same time the legal force made to join hands with the moral influences to such an extent, that the criminal may be made to feel that the paramount object of his incarceration is his reformation and restoration to usefulness in society. Penal discipline, as administered by the "Pennsylvania" or "Separate System," is made as fully as practicable to harmonize with the moral agencies more immediately appropriate to reformatory institutions.

The executive officer has the power to order all the secular interests of the prison, and so to administer discipline as to leave the conviction on the mind of the convict that he is an offender, treated with clemency; one who suffers penalty because he has inveighed against the laws of the commonwealth, and not merely one of the unfor-

tunate members of society who deserves more to be pitied than blamed. At the same time ample opportunity is offered for moral and religious instruction, free from sectarian biases, each convict having the privilege of seeing a clergyman of his own denomination if he should so To the prosecution of the work assigned me my entire time has been devoted, and if the results could be measured by the labor performed some estimate of the good accomplished might be made. But if the fruit does not appear immediately, there is ground for hope of a satisfactory harvest. In humble reliance on the Divine blessing, the ordinary appliances of the gospel have been used, under the impression that the same means which prove salutary on those reclaimed from the paths of sin in the common walks of life can only be effectual on such as are confined in prison. Quite a number profess to have been brought under religious influence, and their lives have given evidence of the genuineness of the work, but contact with the outside world must test their profession more fully.

Our regular Sabbath devotions have been supplemented by a singing service on alternate Sabbath afternoons by a few gentlemen and ladies, who have devoted themselves to this good work. These services have not only been highly acceptable to the inmates of the prison, but have served also to improve their moral sentiment. The cleanliness of the prison and the uniform respectful demeanor of the prisoners have added much to the interest of my work. It gives me pleasure to state that the Warden, Edward Townsend, Esq., and the overseers have most cheerfully given every facility for the fullest exercise of all the moral agencies employed.

The work of the year is here put in tabular form, which you will see that the number of the discharged marked hopeful for the future is very small; but of this we can only conjecture after we have given each individual prisoner all the attention possible. The Holy Spirit's work must not be limited by human shortsightedness. Neither the one class nor the other can recover themselves from the habits of a crime-life without Divine aid, combined with human sympathy. With these kindred instrumentalities timely given, the very worst may make good citizens. With many weakness of intellect and indolent habits form the greatest barriers to reformation, and they are often fit subjects for the almshouse rather than the State prison, yet even these in some instances right up and give promise of future good behavior.

Months.	Population.	Visits.	Average Visits.	Sabbath Services.	Pages of Tracts and Papers,	Convicts Discharged.	Hopeful.
January,	730	814	1.11	35	5,814	20	10
February,	738	775	1.05	28	2,952	25	9
March,	727	761	1.04	28	2,908	25	5
April,	717	764	1.06	28	2,800	20	10
May,	734	772	1.05	35	2,900	36	12
June,	727	742	1.02	28	2,800	17	8
July,	728	762	1.04	28	2,912	23	6
August,	733	807	1.10	35	2,932	29	14
September,	752	807	1.07	28	3,000	14	5
October,	764	828	1.08	35	3,000	10	3
November,	798	815	1.02	35	3,000	18	2
December,	819	862	1 05	28	10,000	18	3

The minutia here observed has been necessary, in order to become in some degree familiar with the condition of each prisoner, and know how to meet the mental and moral wants of each one respectively. The crowded condition of our prison has interfered greatly with the usual and more salutary practice of personal appeal. With two or more in a cell, it is difficult to bring the subject of morals and religion directly to the attention of either personally. It is found rather that the crowding of convicts together furnishes them an opportunity to strengthen each other's hands in crime, and greatly lessens the probability of their reformation.

If the separate system is to be continued—than which no better can be inaugurated—it is to be hoped the present session of the Legislature may devise some means by which the law of the commonwealth, which requires each convict to be kept separate from the other, may be adhered to. A prison for convicts who have committed crimes against persons, separating them entirely from those who have committed crimes against property, is the desideratum of the State.

The social relations of those who were received during the year are here tabulated.

PARENTAL CHURCH RELATIO	NS.	
Of the Protestant denominations and such as had	No.	Pr. ct.
no church relations,	251	69.92
Roman Catholics,		30.08
	359	100.00
S A B B A T H - S C H O O L.	***	~ .
Attonded Schhoth school	No. 110	Pr. et. 30.64
Attended Sabbath-school,		
Did not attend,	249	69.36
	359	100.00
HOME MORAL CULTURE.	No.	Pr. ct.
Good,	63	17.15
Neglected,		82.45
	359	100.00
EDUCATION.		
	No.	Pr. ct.
$Good, \ldots$	8	2.23
Moderately fair,	108	30.08
Very poor,	158	44.01
Illiterate,		23.68
	359	100.00

#### SOCIAL HABITS.

					No.	Pr. ct.
Did not use intoxicants,					36	10.02
Drank occasionally,					197	54.88
Intemperate,					126	35.10
						<del></del>
					359	100.00

This tabular statement is made from information obtained from the prisoners themselves. It will be borne in mind, therefore, that they are often reticent in regard to their family connections, and suppress the truth or mislead by their statements when under examination. Again, Sunday-schools are so common and easy of access to all, it is reasonable to suppose that many who say that they have been to Sunday-school have only attended for a few Sabbaths. Indeed, I do not think that a score ont of the three hundred and fifty-nine (359) received during the year ever learned the ten commandments, the Apostles' Creed, or the Lord's Prayer. The entire table will show that those, with few exceptions, who make up a prison population have been criminally neglected by parents and guardians.

Our children need more physical culture and a stricter morality blended with their religious education. Mere creeds and confessions of faith will not keep our youth out of prison.

We need a primary school-book on the rights of property, for the use of our public schools, suited to children from seven (7) to fourteen (14) years old, from which lessons may be taught daily.

Eighty-five (85) of those received during the year were illiterate. These were all mere boys or quite young men, and most of them susceptible of the rudiments of an education. They were immediately placed under the care of a competent teacher, and many of them have made creditable progress, and will soon be able to read, write, and

cipher to a degree which will enable them to attend to the common business of life. The School Teacher, whose report is herewith presented, has labored most diligently and successfully. His report will show the number under instruction during the year, and their progress in learning.

## "To the Rev. John Ruth,

Moral Instructor of the State Penilentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

"Sir:—More than the usual amount of time during the present year was devoted to the secular instruction of convicts upon the school list, and the progress of most of them show a marked improvement. The few exceptional cases are those whose intellectual capacities (naturally very low) have been totally neglected at home: and while here the only *school* discipline to which they are subjected being persuasion and encouragement, the advancement of each has been necessarily slow.

"If this class of youthful offenders could be sent to a training school for feeble-minded children instead of the Penitentiary, the cause of humanity, if not justice, might be better subserved.

"The condensed statement and accompanying table exhibit the work of the year.

"Three hundred and three (303) days were allotted to teaching, and thirty-six (36) days to other duties. Nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four (9634) lessons were given to prisoners, and two hundred and sixty-four (264) letters written for those who could not satisfactorily conduct their own correspondence.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Joseph Masters,

TABLE I.

Showing the Number and Educational Conditions of Prisoners on School List January 1 to December 31, 1875.	Illiterate.	Spell.	Read.	Read and Write.	Read, Write, and Cipher,	Total.	Grand Total.
On sehool list January 1, 1875,	4	9	15	31	47	106	
Added during the year,	70	25	6			101	207
Educational condition of the two hundred and seven (207) when received into prison,	155	37	13	2			207
prison, or dropped for self-improvement.] Their educational condition when re-							
eeived,	57	11	5	1			74
eharged or dropped,	1	2	1	12	58		74
Remaining on school list December 31, 1875,	18	13	5	60	38		133

TABLE II.

Months.	Monthly Population of House.	Number under Secular Instruction.	Secular Lessons given per Month.	Monthly Lessons per Prisoner.	Percentage of Population under Secular Instruction.
January,	730	117	662	5.65	16.02
February,	738	127	851	6.70	17.20
March,	727	126	813	6.45	17.33
April,	717	122	797	6.53	17.01
May,	734	119	774	6.50	16.21
June,	727	119	774	6.50	16.37
July,	728	123	791	6.43	16.89
August,	733	124	812	6.54	16.91
September,	752	125	800	6.40	16.62
October,	764	135	893	6.61	17.67
November,	798	125	810	6.48	15.66
December,	819	137	857	6.25	16.72
YEARLY TOTALS,		1499	9634		
Monthly Averages,	7.56	1 25	8.02	6.42	16.72

The great difficulty in keeping the convicts busy, arising from the want of employment, or the unremunerative prices paid for prison work, has made our Library a felt necessity. It would be a cruelty to keep men separated from each other without a suitable amount of reading matter, or employment sufficient to occupy their time. The Library work has been attended to with more than the ordinary fidelity. Nearly two thousand (2000) books have been rebound and repaired, and the selection has been made for each prisoner with direct reference to his moral and intellectual wants. The following table will show the work for the year:

	January.	February.	March.	Aprill.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Books, .	3473	3307	3527	3712	3545	3850	3764	3754	3749	3779	1204	4465	45,129
Prisoners,	550	546	559	578	579	563	557	576	586	582	616	660	579
Average,	6.31	6.06	6.31	6.44	6.12	6.84	6.76	6.52	6.34	6.64	6.82	6.73	64.93

The whole number of books at the close of the last year was eight thousand three hundred and forty-four (8344); to these were added two hundred and two (202) by binding, and three (3) by purchase, which makes the present amount eight thousand five hundred and forty-nine (8549).

These may be classified as follows:

Religious, .												693
Instructive,												3296
Entertaining,												3716
German,												792
French, Latin	, S	par	nisl	1,	Ita	lia	n,					52

Of these eight thousand (8000) books, three thousand (3000) are duplicates, so that we have in reality only five thousand (5000) books. Of these again two thousand (2000) are sadly worn, and will stand service not much longer.

It will be seen by the above statement that we greatly need the annual appropriation for books and stationery, which was intended for the past year, as well as the appropriation for the year upon which we are about to enter.

I have had liberal and valuable ministerial help from the "Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and clergymen of other denominations. The Roman Catholic clergy have had every facility offered for the freest intercourse with the prisoners who have desired their visitations.

The Philadelphia Bible Society has kept us supplied with Bibles, and the several denominational publishing-houses have supplied us with almanacs, tracts, and papers.

I am, as heretofore, under many obligations to the Board of Inspectors respectively for their approval, and hearty co-operation in this the most difficult of all Christian effort.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN RUTH.

DECEMBER 31, 1875.

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WESTERN PENNSYIVANIA HOSPITAL 12# WARD, PITTS BURGIL





